

bulletin





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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest is included.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN SUGAR

by Jean Mulliken

The place of sugar in the world economy has called for concerted action in time of war and in time of economic distress. This article sets forth the steps taken during the last several decades to stabilize the world sugar situation as related to the economic aspects of this vital commodity.

With the outbreak of every world war, supply lines are cut and shortages of sugar develop in consuming areas while stocks accumulate in the cane-producing areas. High prices induce expansion of production in some areas which could not compete in world markets under normal conditions, and if this production fails to contract when the low-cost producers return to the market the resulting surplus presents a problem as difficult of solution as the shortage which preceded it. The pressure of shortage is felt by the consumer. The burden of surpluses falls primarily on the producer. If consumer and producer are parts of the same body politic, their respective problems receive hearing at the same court, so to speak, and some acceptable compromise can be worked out. It is more difficult to achieve a compromise solution when producer and consumer are set apart by national frontiers. The outlook for international cooperation on sugar problems is, nevertheless, more promising at the close of World War II than it was after World War I.

Sugar is important in the foreign trade of most of the nations of the world. Cane sugar can be produced in nearly all tropical areas and was, before the war, an important export crop in Cuba, Java, the Philippines, Formosa, Australia, the Dominican Republic, and the French and British Caribbean islands. Many countries in the tem-

perate zone produce beet sugar, and a few, notably Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Germany, normally export it, but a large number of the beet areas rely on cane sugar to supplement an inadequate production. The tropics hold the world's sugar reserve.

During World War I European beet-sugar production fell from 8,000,000 tons to less than 3,000,000 tons in the course of four years. Cuba was the only country which could expand its output rapidly to fill the gap, and by 1920 Cuban production had increased by 25 percent. Demand continued far in excess of supply, however, and upon the removal of government controls in the United States, prices in the United States market rose rapidly to a peak of 26.5 cents a pound in May 1920. Sugar could be produced at a profit in almost any country at prices prevailing in the early 1920's, and farmers the world over expanded production to take advantage of the high returns. In the United States, production of beet sugar rose from 773,000 tons in 1914 to 1,166,000 tons in 1924. In the insular areas, protected by our domestic tariff, production expanded as rapidly as on the mainland, Philippine production rising from 421,000 to 779,000 tons, Puerto Rican from 346,000 to 660,000, and Hawaiian from 651,000 to 781,000 tons during the same 10-year period. The European beet-sugar industry revived rapidly at

the conclusion of the war, and the Caribbean islands, with their war-expanded production, were soon faced everywhere with contracting markets.

Countries like Cuba, which produce primarily for the world market, were the first to suffer from this contraction and the first to impose restrictions on production. In May 1926, the Cuban Government instituted production controls, providing for a 10-percent reduction in the crop then being harvested and empowering the President to restrict the crops of 1927 and 1928. These powers were later extended to cover the period from 1928 to 1933. The sugar surplus was too large a problem, however, to be solved by a single country. Prices continued to fall, and, in May 1931, seven of the principal sugar-producing countries combined forces in an effort to restrict production and relieve the pressure on the market. Cuba, Java, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Belgium entered into an agreement, known as the "Chadbourne Agreement", to limit their exports to specified annual quotas and to dispose gradually of their excess stocks. These countries accounted for approximately 40 percent of all sugar produced in the world at that time and for almost 90 percent of all sugar exported. Still the area of cooperation was too small. Each downward revision of export quotas was nullified by simultaneous contraction of the world market, as consuming countries, plagued by a world depression and facing serious problems of unemployment at home, reduced their consumption and sought to meet their requirements from indigenous supplies so far as possible.

The United States was no exception. With the onset of depression, domestic sugar producers called upon Congress for protection against falling world prices and succeeded in obtaining an increase in the rate of duty to 2.5 cents a pound. If this rate had applied against all imported sugar, it might have been effective in bolstering prices in the domestic market. Sugar from our territories and insular possessions is not, however, subject to duty, and the maintenance of high prices in this market immediately stimulated production in the lower-cost insular areas. In the three years following imposition of the Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930, Philippine production rose 75 percent and Puerto Rican production more than 40 percent. With prices in world markets at about one-half cent a pound, and the New York price of 2.57 cents a pound proved very attractive to island producers, the mainland producers dis-

covered that the high tariff wall was serving to encourage insular production. If the mainland producers were to be given effective protection some method of restricting production in the territories was clearly called for, and the simplest device for placing a ceiling on imports was the imposition of a quota system.

The quota system was the principal feature of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, which was passed by Congress in 1934. It established percentage quotas for the United States market and offered "benefit payments" varying from 30 to 60 cents a hundred pounds to growers who would agree to restrict their sugar production. The quotas established for each area, foreign and domestic, were based in large part on their contribution to the United States supply during the period subsequent to the imposition of the Smoot-Hawley tariff. This choice of a base period reserved to areas inside the tariff wall the benefit of their recent gains and maintained Cuba's share at the relatively low level which it had reached during the depression.

At the same time that the United States was establishing quotas for the domestic market, other sugar-producing countries of the world were following a parallel route under force of similar circumstances. The depression in the sugar industry was so serious that even the lowest-cost producers found it impossible to operate at a profit and were willing to consider the feasibility of cooperative action to stabilize prices which would place the industry upon a sounder basis. As an outgrowth of the International Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933 the principal sugar-producing and sugar-consuming nations met in London in 1937 in an attempt to reach some agreement for the orderly marketing of sugar in world markets. At the conclusion of the meeting an international sugar agreement was signed by 22 nations, 18 of them representing producer interests and 4, the interests of importing nations.

This agreement provided for the establishment of export quotas for the world market, and each nation which was granted an export quota for its cane-producing territories bound itself to limit its stocks, at a maximum, to 10 percent of its quota. The importing countries agreed, in substance, to impose no new restrictions on the participation of foreign countries in their domestic markets. That this was not a large concession on the part of the

United States is evident from a glance at the quotas established under the domestic Sugar Act, which had been revised in 1937 and which continues in existence to the present time. The domestic beet industry is permitted to supply approximately 23 percent of all sugar consumed in the United States. Domestic cane growers supply an additional 6 percent. The quotas assigned to Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands are, roughly, 12, 14, and 15 percent, respectively. Cuba's quota is set at 28.6 percent, and the remaining 1 percent is divided among other countries. The market for foreign sugar in the United States is thus distinctly limited when quotas are in effect. Nevertheless, the assurance on the part of the United States Government that the share of foreign countries would not be reduced below 30 percent was welcomed as a stabilizing factor. During the 1920's Cuba had supplied the United States with almost 50 percent of its total consumption. When the Cuban quota was set at little more than half this figure, the diversion of Cuban sugar to the world market had disastrous consequences for all producers selling in that market as well as for Cuba.

When war broke out in Europe in 1939 the international sugar agreement had behind it two years of successful operation. Sugar prices were rising, and an element of stability had returned to the industry. Whether the agreement would have been able to weather a depression is a question which cannot be answered, for with the outbreak of hostilities the balance swung again from a surplus to a shortage condition and quota restrictions were either lifted or ignored.

Even in this period of impending shortage, however, there were areas where sugar was in surplus supply. Shipping lanes to Europe were blocked, and, after the capitulation of France, Caribbean sugar which normally found its market on the Continent piled up in the producing areas. The situation in Cuba became so acute early in 1941 that it was necessary to arrange a loan from the Export-Import Bank to finance the carrying of the crop. As it became increasingly evident that the war would be of long duration, the price situation gradually improved. By midwinter the 400,000 tons of sugar held as collateral for the Cuban loan could have been sold to European neutrals at a figure well above the United States ceiling price of 2.5 cents a pound. The Cuban Government, however, did not release the sugar for sale in

Europe, preferring to serve the market in this country, and when quotas for the United States market were lifted by presidential proclamation in April 1942 the sugar found a ready market here.

After Pearl Harbor the Philippines and Java, which customarily exported almost 2.5 million tons of sugar, were cut off from their western outlets, and the sugar shortage in the Western Hemisphere and in Europe became increasingly grave. None of the Central and South American countries were obliged to ration sugar, but most of them suffered from recurrent shortages. Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States instituted rigorous rationing and did everything possible to husband their stocks and to increase production. The loss of Philippine supplies was a serious blow to the sugar economy of the United States. Our normal consumption was about 6.5 million tons of sugar a year. The Philippine Islands customarily provided 15 percent of this quantity, but there was little possibility of filling a gap of this size from domestic production at a time when our agricultural resources were being taxed to the utmost to provide other commodities needed in the prosecution of the war. Actually, domestic beet-sugar production declined from 1.7 million tons in 1942 to 1.0 million tons in 1944, although all quota restrictions were suspended early in 1942. If it had not been possible to divert the sugar which Cuba customarily supplied to Europe into the United States market and greatly to increase Cuba's production, the pinch of rationing would have been felt here much sooner and would have been much more severe.

The cooperative approach to world sugar problems which had been employed so successfully before the war in reducing the world surplus was now directed toward meeting the sugar shortage. The United States and the United Kingdom undertook to purchase all available stocks of sugar and to guarantee prices wherever necessary to maximize production. Great Britain established subsidies for cane-sugar production in the British colonial areas, and guaranteed minimum prices over a period of years. The United States negotiated with the Cuban Government for purchase of its entire exportable sugar supply, beginning in 1942 and extending through the 1947 crop. It also purchased the 1942 and 1943 exportable surpluses in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Since this sugar was shipped primarily to Canada and the United Kingdom, however, the British

Government negotiated purchases in this area in succeeding years. Maximum production was the goal in every year except 1943, when submarine activity interfered seriously with shipping in the Caribbean and it was deemed advisable to limit the underwriting of the Cuban crop to the quantity which could be stored in Cuba in the event that it could not be moved to the mainland.

The price incentive offered for increased production in Cuba was relatively modest. The contract price for the 1942 and 1943 crops was 2.5 cents a pound. In 1944 the price was raised to 2.65 cents; in 1945 it was increased to 3.10 cents; and the base price under the 1946 contract was established at 3.675 cents, subject to adjustment for increases in the Food Price Index and the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and for certain other contingencies. The highest price paid for Cuban sugar in 1946 will be the base price for the 1947 crop. The rise in the cost of living may result in a price in the neighborhood of 5 cents a pound for Cuban sugar in 1947, and also for Haitian and Dominican sugar, since their prices have paralleled Cuba's throughout the war. This compares with current quotations of 10 to 15 cents a pound for what little sugar is currently available on the world market.

The 1946-47 Cuban sugar-purchase contract contains the added proviso, inserted at the request of Cuba, that if the United States should enact legislation extending or modifying the International Sugar Act of 1937 in a manner detrimental to the position of Cuba as a future supplier of sugar to the United States market, the Cuban Sugar Institute may cancel the unfulfilled portion of the contract.

All sugar acquired by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom under exclusive purchase arrangements has been regarded as a pool, and supplies have been allocated by mutual agreement in accordance with wartime necessities. Almost a million tons of the 1945 Cuban crop was utilized in the production of alcohol for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. The major portion of each crop has regularly gone to meet the food requirements of the United States and the other Allied countries and of those countries dependent upon them for supplies. During the war this group was made up of the active combatants and cooperating neutrals. With the liberation of Europe, the number of countries dependent upon the pool, at least in part, grew rapidly; for

much of the European beet acreage had been overrun, refineries had been destroyed, and even where these remained intact there was a shortage of power for processing the beets. The break-down in internal transportation also presented a major problem, both in getting the beets to the factory and in distributing the refined product. Some of the liberated countries had been totally without sugar for months at a time, and it was essential that they be supplied promptly. Early in the war the Combined Food Board was set up by the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada to make recommendations regarding the procurement and distribution of commodities in short supply, and since sugar presented one of the more critical supply problems a sugar subcommittee of this Board has operated continuously.

When, on cessation of hostilities, the world was still faced with a serious shortage of sugar, it appeared desirable to broaden committee representation to include all countries with a substantial interest in the world trade in each commodity, the membership of the Sugar Committee was thereupon increased in accordance with this principle. The life of the Combined Food Board was first extended until June 1946 and then, when it became apparent that food shortages would continue throughout the following winter, its tasks were taken over by an organization set up on the recommendation of a special meeting on urgent food problems held under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This organization, the International Emergency Food Council, has a membership of 27 countries, 8 of which are represented on the Sugar Committee. It is anticipated that the Council will continue in existence through 1947, although it may recommend the dissolution of a commodity committee whenever supplies approximate demand, there is little likelihood that the need for sugar allocations will disappear before the end of 1947. In all probability the world sugar shortage will continue into 1948.

As was to be expected, sugar allocations to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada had to be reduced somewhat with the reappearance of European demand. Per capita consumption in the United States, which had reached a peak of 103 pounds in 1941 and averaged 85 pounds during the succeeding three years, fell in 1945

(Continued on page 78)

THE UNITED NATIONS

Resignation of Bernard M. Baruch as U.S. Representative on Atomic Energy Commission

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BARUCH

[Released to the press by the White House January 4]

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to inform you that the first phase of the work of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission has been completed. The basic principles have been clearly stated in the Commission's report which has been submitted to the Security Council and exposed to the study of the world.

Accepting the principles, substantially those first enunciated by the United States Delegation on June 14 last, the Commission, after more than a hundred conferences, voted on December 30 (last Monday) by 10 to 0 (Russia and Poland abstaining) to approve the formulae submitted by the United States, as in keeping with the desires of the nations represented and with the creating Act of the General Assembly on January 24, 1946 in London.¹

The task of general disarmament, with special accent not only on the war use of atomic energy but on its peaceful uses, too, previously had been set by you in consultation in Washington with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Prime Minister of Canada in November 1945; and outlined and fortified by the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in December 1945, the personnel being Mr. Secretary Byrnes of the United States, Mr. Molotov of the Soviet Republics, and Mr. Bevin of the United Kingdom.

The active undertaking of the problem of General Disarmament by the Security Council, expressed in the Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on December 14, 1946, has

created a new situation in which our hand would be strengthened by an identic representation on the Security Council and the Atomic Energy Commission.² This country is one of the few whose Atomic Energy Commission representative is not the same as the representative on the Security Council.

Former Senator Warren Austin, our member in that body, is thoroughly equipped to handle this business as it develops from now on. In fact, he would be handicapped by divided authority. And were he to take over the atomic subject, he would have the important aid of the United States Atomic Energy Commission (dealing with domestic phases of this matter), to the head of which you recently appointed the Honorable David Lilienthal. He would also have the assistance of the staff we have built up; of the State Department, which has been kept informed of our proceedings; and of the United States members of the United Nations Military Staff Committee.

So, because of my belief that the work of my American associates and myself is over, and because I am convinced that the job now should be taken over by Senator Austin, I submit my resignation and those of the men who have worked with me—all of whom worked without fee or expense allowance, and at considerable sacrifice to their personal affairs for nine months. Their efforts were of inestimable value to the country and, I hope, to the world. They include Messrs. John M. Hancock, Ferdinand Eberstadt, Herbert

¹ BULLETIN of June 23, 1946, p. 1057.

² BULLETIN of Dec. 22, 1946, p. 1137.

Bayard Swope, Fred Searls, Jr., Dr. Richard C. Tolman and Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell.

We had the continuing help of Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves and his staff—he was the head of the atomic project since its military beginnings—and the help of our Scientific Panel: Drs. J. R. Oppenheimer, Robert F. Bacher, Harold C. Urey, Charles A. Thomas, Arthur H. Compton and I. I. Rabi. To this credit list I add the members of the United States Delegation to the United Nations Military Staff Committee, particularly Lt. Gen. M. B. Ridgway, USA, Gen. George C. Kenney, USA, and his successor Brig. Gen. C. P. Cabell, USA, and Admiral R. K. Turner, USN; they represented the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States.

We acknowledge the debt we owe to the preliminary work done in the Acheson-Lilienthal report and, too, I am grateful for the ever present and efficient work of our staff, who gave their minds and hearts to the job, at far lesser compensation than they could have earned in private pursuits.

No acknowledgment would be complete without recording the unfailing, whole-hearted support given at all times by you and Secretary Byrnes.

Permit me to make certain points:

In working out the basic principles to govern the control of atomic energy, I make bold to suggest that I and my associates have carried out the primary orders given by you and the Secretary of State at the time of my appointment last April.

I accompany this letter by the full report of the work of the Commission. From its text you will understand why I see encouragement as to the eventual outcome, for with four of the Great Powers, permanent members of the Security Council, and six other nations in agreement, the difficulty of gaining unanimity has lessened. While unanimous action is important, it must not be gained at the expense of principle. To do that would be to lull the world into a false sense of security.

As you and the Secretary of State are aware, in all of our insurances that "there shall be no legal right by veto or otherwise, whereby a wilful violator of the terms of the treaty or convention shall be protected from the consequences of violation of its terms" (the language of the report), we did not attack the general right of veto in the Security Council. We opposed the secondary veto upon enforcement or punishment, called for by a

treaty, if the treaty were approved by the Security Council and ratified "by the several nations necessary to assure its success."

Let me say a word as to the final vote:

France, the United Kingdom and China together with the United States are the Four Great Powers approving the principles that were acted upon by the Commission. The six other nations were Australia, Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, the Netherlands and Canada. Those countries, excepting Canada, plus the two abstainers (Russia and Poland) compose, as you know, the Security Council. (Since the first of the year, Mexico, the Netherlands and Egypt have been succeeded in the Council and the Commission by Belgium, Colombia and Syria.)

As to the primary principles we have sought to enact, they are familiar to you, since they are definitely part of your instructions to us.

I can find no better way of summarizing the work of the Commission than to invite your attention to the Findings and Recommendations found from pages 18 to 27 of the Commission's Report already referred to.

They include, among many others, these most important elements:

(a) the creating of a comprehensive international system of control and inspection, under the direction of an agency within the framework of the United Nations, by means of an enforceable treaty, subject of course, to ratification by our Senate;

(b) that the control should start with the production of uranium and thorium when they are severed from the ground and extend through the production of fissionable material, using safeguards at each step, including accounting, inspection, supervision, management and licensing, as may be appropriate;

(c) that the powers of the agency should be commensurate with its responsibility, with no government possessing the right of veto over the day-to-day operations of the agency;

(d) that the agency should have unimpeded right of ingress, egress, and access for the performance of its inspections and other duties;

(e) prohibiting the manufacture, possession and use of atomic weapons by all nations and providing for the disposal of existing stocks of atomic weapons and fissionable materials;

(f) specifying acts constituting international

crimes, and establishing adequate measures of enforcement and punishment, subject to the condition that there shall be no legal right, by veto or otherwise, whereby a wilful violator shall be protected from the consequences of violating the treaty.

The international control agency will require broad powers commensurate with its great responsibilities, so that it may possess the requisite flexibility to adapt safeguards to a rapidly developing technology. The safeguards that have been discussed are meant only to be indicative of the types of safeguards that must be erected, which should be strengthened and never weakened.

There is one more theme that I must emphasize, namely that the Commission's recommendations constitute an integrated and indivisible whole, each part of which is related to, and dependent upon the others. This fact is stressed in the Commission's recommendations. It must never be lost sight of. No partial plan for the control of atomic energy can be effective, or should be accepted by this country.

In the extended debates of the Atomic Commission, the original principles of the United States Delegation have been tested and the outcome shows them to be sound.

We believe that this beginning, translated into action, may begin a broad program to govern weapons of mass destruction. In fact, it could even include other armaments. Were such a system employed effectively, it might lead us into a warless age.

I know how near to your heart that objective is. I know the peoples of the world are yearning for the chance to live and work with dignity and without fear, in Peace and Security.

To that end I shall hold myself ready to answer any call you may make.

Let me add these final thoughts:

I see no reason why this country should not continue the making of bombs, at least until the ratification of the treaty.

I have drawn your attention before to the necessity of preserving the atomic secrets. Particularly is this wise as to our designs, know-how, engineering and equipment. The McMahon law carries authority for this protection. If this authority should be found to be inadequate, it should

be broadened to meet any needs, until a treaty is ratified by our Senate.

While science should be free, it should not be free to destroy mankind.

Our gratitude goes to you for the opportunity of service you have given us.

With warm regard,

Respectfully,

BERNARD M. BARUCH

January 4, 1947.

DEAR MR. BARUCH:

The Secretary of State has handed me your letter of resignation as the Representative of the United States on the Atomic Energy Commission.

At first I was reluctant to accept the resignation. However, upon reflection, I have to agree with the correctness of the conclusions stated in your letter. The recent action of the General Assembly of the United Nations placed the responsibility for the consideration of disarmament proposals primarily upon the Security Council, where Senator Austin will represent the United States. I am impressed by the fact that, with one exception, the governments represented on the Security Council have the same representatives on the Atomic Energy Commission.

I know how tremendously interested you have been in the accomplishment of the task assigned you, and when you tell me that you believe your task is completed and that the work should now be taken over by Senator Austin, I accept your decision.

I wish to congratulate you most heartily on having secured the acceptance by the Commission of the United States proposal. It is inevitable that members of the Commission representing many governments should have differences of opinion as to the best approach to a solution of this problem. That our proposal should finally be accepted by a vote of ten to nothing, with two states abstaining, is a tribute to the fairness of our proposal. At the same time, it is convincing evidence of your skill and patience in presenting the proposal.

I wish you would extend to those who have been associated with you in this most important service my sincere appreciation of their efforts. Your own efforts in this matter only furnish additional evidence of your unselfish devotion to your country.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

January 12, 1947

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. BARUCH

[Released to the press by the White House January 4]

January 4, 1947.

DEAR B. M.:

Referring to your note enclosing copy of your letter of resignation, I have today handed your letter to the President.

When I urged you to accept the appointment to the Atomic Energy Commission, I realized the difficulties of the task. At the same time, I realized that with your service in two wars you were deeply and sincerely interested in any proposal affecting the security of our country and any proposal to promote peace. The intelligent and courageous manner in which you have represented the United States on the Commission is respon-

sible for the general acceptance of the United States proposal.

Now that you have completed this phase of the work, I must agree that you are right in concluding that in as much as the subject of disarmament will hereafter be the primary duty of Senator Austin on the Security Council, it is wise that he should also serve on the Atomic Energy Commission.

You and the gentlemen associated with you, who have followed your example of serving the Government without compensation, are entitled to and I am sure will receive the thanks of a grateful people.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES

General Assembly Resolution on Information on Armed Forces of the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL¹

30 December 1946.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the following resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-third plenary meeting held on 14 December 1946:

"INFORMATION ON ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DESIROUS of implementing, as soon as possible, the resolution of the 14 December 1946 on the Principles governing the Regulation and Reduction of Armaments;
CALLS UPON the Security Council to deter-

mine, as soon as possible, the information which the States Members should be called upon to furnish, in order to give effect to this resolution."

I have the honour to request you to be so good as to bring this resolution to the attention of the Security Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

TRYGVE LIE
Secretary-General

THE HONOURABLE HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON
President of the Security Council
250 West Fifty-seventh Street
New York, New York

¹ Security Council Document S/230, Dec. 30, 1946.

Participation in Conference To Consider Establishment of Regional Advisory Commission for Non-Self-Governing Territories in South Pacific

[Released to the press January 4]

The United States has accepted an invitation extended by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to attend a conference to be convened at Canberra, Australia, on January 28, 1947 to consider the establishment of a regional advisory commission for non-self-governing territories located in the Pacific south of the equator and east of and including Netherland New Guinea. The United States is responsible for the administration of American Samoa (population, 16,000) and a number of sparsely populated or uninhabited islands in that area. The Governments of France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, which are also responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories within the area to be covered by the proposed commission, have also been invited to attend the conference.

The proposed commission would provide a means whereby these Governments might cooperate more closely with one another to promote the social, economic, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of their island territories in the South Pacific. Establishment of such a commission would accord with the spirit of chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular with article 73(d) relating to international cooperation to achieve the purposes of that chapter.

The inhabitants in this vast region number approximately 2,000,000 and, despite certain cultural differences, have many common problems which may be more effectively and economically solved through intergovernmental action. Among possible subjects for such action are: collaboration in research in the biological, natural, and social sciences; development of common facilities for teacher training and medical training; cooperation in developing transportation and communication facilities; improving labor conditions; and otherwise promoting the economic and social advancement of the local inhabitants. The United States has concurred in the view of the host Governments that the proposed commission should not be empowered to deal in any way with political matters or with questions of defense or security.

It is expected that the experience of the Caribbean Commission will be drawn upon in drafting the organization and functions of the proposed commission for the South Pacific, particularly in view of the fact that all of the members of the Caribbean Commission (the United States, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom Governments) will be eligible for membership in the South Pacific Commission. It is recalled that the Caribbean Commission consists of four commissioners appointed by each member Government, meets twice a year, is served by a central Secretariat located in the Caribbean, and has affiliated with it a Research Council and West Indian Conference. The Conference is noteworthy since it provides a regular means of consultation among representatives of the non-self-governing territories of the Caribbean on matters of common interest and concern which lie within the terms of reference of the Commission.

The holding of such regional conferences of representatives of non-self-governing territories accords with the general spirit of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 14, 1946.

The United States Delegation to the Canberra Conference will be composed as follows:

Delegate

Robert Butler, United States Ambassador to Australia

Principal Adviser

Capt. Harold A. Houser, U. S. N., Governor of American Samoa and representative of the Navy Department

Advisers

James Frederick Green, Associate Chief, Division of Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State

Roy E. James, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior

Abbot L. Moffat, Chief, Division of Southeast Asian Affairs, Department of State

Arthur L. Richards, Assistant Chief, Division of British Commonwealth Affairs, Department of State

Secretary

Emil J. Sady, Division of Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State

Resignation of John G. Winant as U.S. Representative on ECOSOC

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. WINANT

[Released to the press by the White House January 2]
December 19, 1946.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

At the time of the first assembly meeting in London in January 1946 when I was serving as Ambassador to Great Britain, you asked me if I would also represent the United States at the preliminary meeting of the Economic and Social Council. I did this and when I resigned from the London post, you and Mr. Byrnes asked me to continue as the United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council.

We have completed the third meeting of the Council and the recommendations made by it to the second General Assembly were, in large measure, adopted by the Assembly at its session which closed last week. The organization of the Council has been established, the coordination of the Council with the Specialized Agencies is almost completed and Commissions have been created in the major economic and social fields, appointments to them filled and confirmed, and the Commissions are now functioning.

It was my hope to continue with the Council until this work had been accomplished. I would therefore now respectfully request that you accept my resignation. It is nearly ten years ago that I accepted service in the foreign field and I would like to be free to pick up life again as a private citizen in my own country.

I deeply appreciate the courtesies which you and Secretary Byrnes have shown me. It has been a privilege to collaborate with the Under Secretary, Mr. William Clayton, who has had direct charge in the State Department of the economic and social program advanced by the United States Delegation in the Economic and Social Council. Other departments have greatly contributed to the success of our joint efforts.

I would also like to say that it is a matter of genuine regret that this decision will mean that I will not have the opportunity to continue to work with Senator Austin who is both a neighbor and a friend.

Thank you for making it possible for me to take part in the work of the United Nations which has been so well begun and which holds such promise for the future of mankind.

Sincerely,

JOHN GILBERT WINANT

January 2, 1947.

DEAR MR. WINANT:

I have read carefully your letter of December nineteenth and note the considerations which prompt your desire to relinquish work as United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council. The work of organization and coordination in which you assisted being almost completed, I feel that in justice to you I should comply with your request. Accordingly, I accept your resignation effective at the close of business on January 10, 1947.

I regret to have you leave the service of the Government. For almost a decade you have served with distinction in various posts of responsibility both at home and abroad and by that service have earned the right to return to private pursuits. I am sure that both Secretary Clayton and Senator Austin will regret, as I do, the loss of your invaluable counsel and cooperation.

With best wishes for your continued health and happiness,

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Conference of UNESCO

PRELIMINARY REPORT FROM PARIS¹

The General Conference of UNESCO ended on December 10. Dr. Julian Huxley, who had served as the Secretary-General of the Preparatory Commission, was elected Director-General. Archibald MacLeish of the American Delegation, chairman of the Drafting Subcommittee of the Program Committee, presented a consolidated report on the program, which was adopted.

Charged with the substantive work of the Conference, the Commissions on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, on Program, and the Commission on Finance, Administration, Legal and External relations submitted programs for 1947 prepared by their various subcommittees which were approved with little change. All commissions and subcommissions of the Conference recommended that the Secretariat aid where possible and collaborate and cooperate with the specialized agencies of the United Nations and with recognized voluntary international institutions and stimulate and encourage the activities of voluntary national organizations. Summaries of their reports follow:

Commission on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

The Commission recommended that a special Committee on Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Equalization be created. Raising funds, procuring educational materials and equipment, and developing training programs for educational personnel were mentioned as its specific objectives. Countries receiving funds and materials will turn them over to a national authority for distribution. Only projects of immediate importance, requiring prompt action, will be financed directly by the UNESCO budget while funds received from other sources will be placed in a separate category and administered by the special committee.

The activities approved by the commission were:

(1) UNESCO will serve as the central agency in an extensive fund-raising campaign. It will formulate relief proposals, secure contributions,

make arrangements to distribute supplies, and stimulate the national commissions and voluntary organizations to cooperate in these activities.

This section of the international secretariat is to supply pamphlets, reports, photographs, posters, graphs, films, newsletters, statistical data, and histories to aid in the campaign to raise funds. It should call conferences of relief agencies and if necessary facilitate the travel of qualified representatives of voluntary relief organizations and maintain UNESCO representatives in the field.

(2) For needy areas UNESCO will publish materials having a direct value to schools and institutions, seeking fellowships for qualified leaders in these areas, and arrange for specialists to conduct educational seminars and workshops in war-torn sectors. It may underwrite the cost of a few "pilot" projects. For the summer of 1947 it will promote youth service camps in cooperation with student organizations.

(3) UNESCO will set up immediately a limited reserve fund or revolving fund to purchase surplus war property, especially scientific apparatus, and pay for transporting goods in emergencies.

Resolutions were passed to cooperate with the World Health Organization and with the United Nations Economic and Social Council in continuing the UNRRA work for children and the UNRRA fellowship training program. Close relations between children and youth in donor and receiving countries were proposed. The governments of devastated countries will send concrete information on their country's most urgent needs and report activities of their international voluntary organizations, and donor countries will report on the progress of their contribution to UNESCO.

Program Commission

The Program Commission reported its summary findings by subcommittees as follows:

¹ Prepared by the UNESCO Relations Staff, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

Education

(1) For education in international understanding a study is to be made of the present activities along these lines in primary and secondary schools and colleges in consultation with a panel of experts; current training in institutions of higher learning will be surveyed; and a seminar will be established for teachers under 35 years of age.

Other immediate activities are to be the publication of a yearbook, formation of a committee on educational statistics, establishment of a clearing house for the international exchange of persons and assistance to international relations clubs.

(2) In its long-term work for international understanding the Secretariat, aided by a panel of experts, will begin in 1947 to help establish minimum fundamental education for all persons throughout the world and start the collection of data on adult education from member states. To improve teaching textbooks and teaching materials for international understanding, the Secretariat will establish a clearing house for revising textbooks, help formulate a code of ethics, call a world conference, and encourage bilateral agreements between member states. The Secretariat will also seek to improve the status of the teaching profession generally.

A committee of experts in health education, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labor Organization, etc., will be appointed. The plight of handicapped children in war-devastated countries will be studied; youth service camps in these areas were endorsed because of their educational merits. The problem of reeducation in former enemy countries, the circulation of an international education newsletter, and the designation of January 1 as World Peace Day are referred to the Secretariat for further consideration. Action is also postponed on the education of youth along general technical and professional lines.

Mass Communications

UNESCO will appoint three commissions to study the needs of countries in which war has caused the loss or shortage of personnel, equipment, or raw materials and to report within six months on immediate measures for improvement.

The Secretariat will facilitate through fellow-

ships the pooling of experience by an international exchange of instructors and trainees. It will cooperate with the Freedom of Information sub-commission under the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in the preparation of a report on the obstacles to the free flow of information and ideas.

A committee of experts is to be appointed to study proposals for a world-wide network. It will have a program committee and will study the possibility of collecting materials for the use of those national or international radio facilities which become available to UNESCO. The press and films will be surveyed to determine the extent, range, and trend of production and distribution and the nature and degree of public usage. Telecommunications and postal services are to be investigated to show how their coverage can be extended and how the cost of services to the press and radio by cable, wireless, and airmail can be reduced.

UNESCO will also establish a committee to study and formulate recommendations on the responsibilities of UNESCO in the copyright field. It will request the national commissions to send by March 1, 1947, their observations on copyright matters and may cooperate with the Belgian Government on the proposed copyright conference during 1947, if the committee so recommends.

UNESCO will collect ideas of international significance and cooperate with experts in selecting a major theme of world interest for films, radio programs, and press features. It will either organize or stimulate the organization of an international forum of press and radio.

The Secretariat will invite member and non-member states to sign a convention facilitating the international circulation of visual and auditory materials and their importation without duty or quantitative restrictions. It will stimulate the production generally of international periodicals and draw attention of the press to accurate sources of information. It will also assist in the formation of an international film council and encourage national visual councils or institutes.

UNESCO will assist in drawing the attention of film producers to what is required in films for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes.

Natural Science

The Amazon study of tropical areas and the

nutritional-science field project for India, China, and the Amazon will be given the highest priority. The Secretariat has been instructed to meet the needs of devastated areas for scientific apparatus and equipment, where possible, through purchases of war surpluses.

Field offices to assist local scientists in raising living standards of non-industrialized peoples will be set up, starting in China, India, the Middle East, and Latin America. UNESCO will cooperate with the International Council of Scientific Unions, and the creation of international advisory engineering and medical councils will be encouraged.

Specific projects include the improvement of scientific literature; preparation for a world congress to consider rationalization of scientific publication and abstracting; the promotion of photolithographs, reproductions, microfilms, and photostat services; and the establishment of uniform scientific terminology. Grants-in-aid and the assignment of experts to national institutions; the operation of a scientific-apparatus information bureau; and the circulation of scientific films for research, teaching, and popularization are other activities proposed.

The Secretariat will explore the possibilities for establishing new international scientific laboratories, observatories, and stockrooms for pure substances, new materials, radio-active isotopes, etc. It will begin the compilation of a world register of scientific institutions and scientists and will take the responsibility for the completion of the UNRRA fellowship program. And as a continuing service the Secretariat will inform the public in all countries of new scientific documents and will outline their bearings on international and social relations.

Social Science, Philosophy, and Humanities

In the field of the social sciences, UNESCO will prepare a world inventory of research resources and explore the feasibility of publishing a yearbook, abstracts, and bibliographies.

Home and community planning will be approached in consultation with the Economic and Social Council and in collaboration with the national commissions. International study centers are approved, and a small group of experts will study and report on methods of international organization. A study of the tensions crucial to

peace, in their relationship to nationalism, internationalism, population and technological progress, will be initiated in 1947. The study of national judicial systems and international law to acquaint the general public with the rules of law will be explored.

In philosophy the subcommittee recommends the centralization of correspondence exchanged between universities, philosophical societies, and philosophers; help to the International Institute of Philosophy in publishing an international bibliography of philosophy and in developing a card index of articles in philosophical reviews. In cooperation with the United Nations Commission of the Rights of Man the Secretariat will organize an international conference to decide upon principles basic to a modern declaration of the rights of man.

In humanistic studies the Secretariat will explore basic principles of action and set up special commissions to recommend concrete proposals. In conjunction with a permanent committee of linguists the Secretariat will consider creating a documentation center for linguistic questions. It will prepare an agreement with the International Union of Academies for the continuation of humanistic studies hitherto prepared and published in Germany. The Secretariat will also investigate means for reprinting classical texts and inquire into the place that studies of the past occupy in present-day education.

The Creative Arts

UNESCO should study the role of the creative arts in education at all levels, including professional schools. Information services, central exchange for artistic products and persons, worldwide circulation of products in reproduction as well as in original form, international festivals and conferences, and experimentation with new techniques in teaching creative arts will be organized. The Secretariat should help artists to obtain tools, methods, and materials, and should initiate the recording of folklore and the study of the preservation of native arts and culture. The Conference resolved that: UNESCO will take such measures as are open to it under its constitution to protect and defend the freedom of the artist wherever it is put in danger.

In the field of literature the Secretariat will set up a translation office, encourage a bibliography of translations, list works suitable for translation, maintain an active file of translations, and create an international literary pool to supply magazines and newspapers with material for publication. UNESCO will stimulate, or undertake itself if necessary, the publication of an anthology of suffering and resistance.

The theater, including the ballet and opera, should be placed on equal footing with other creative arts, and UNESCO will call an international meeting of theater experts to found an international theatrical institution independent of UNESCO and supported by private national branches and centers. A committee will be named in collaboration with mass communication to recommend to member states a reduction in postal rates, transport charges, students' fares and other services which would encourage the work and exchange of creative arts and artists.

Libraries and Museums

The rehabilitation of libraries, museums, and archives is the first immediate consideration of this subcommission of UNESCO.

The Secretariat will stimulate scientific, cultural, and educational activities for adults and children in public libraries and museums throughout the world. It will help in the protection, rehabilitation, and restoration of sites, museums, collections, documents, and objects affected by the war; to these ends it will set up an inventory and create funds for outside contribution.

The Secretariat will encourage free access to all museums, sites, and collections, and will establish an international clearing house for publications and arrange for the distribution of existing stockpiles of books in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and England. It will also fill in serious gaps in public collections and encourage the creation of a national lending library in each country to be part of an international lending system serviced by UNESCO.

A working center is to be established to coordinate international bibliographical services; encourage or undertake publication of bibliographies of union catalogs, indexes, abstracts; and encourage uniform terminology. Additional projects will include the exchange of personnel, the con-

tinuation of the work of the International Museums Office of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, the study of library and museum techniques, the study of current publishing problems, and the encouragement of an international organization of professional archivists.

Finally, the establishment of a library for the UNESCO Secretariat has been recommended and referred to the Executive Board for the necessary increase in budget funds.

Commission on Finance, Administration, Legal and External Relations

A budget of \$6,000,000 was adopted for the year 1947, and a revolving fund of \$3,000,000 was authorized.

There was considerable debate on this figure. David Hardman of the British Delegation proposed an increase of a million and a half dollars, saying, "We should be betraying our trust if, at the very outset of UNESCO's career, a move were made to reduce its financial resources to a point below what we believe necessary to put into execution its approved program."

William Benton of the American Delegation replied that this higher figure ignored the recommendation made by the Conference for streamlining the program and that full use must be made of temporary employees, working groups, and the staff loaned by governments and universities. He added that UNESCO would win support most effectively by an economical and prudent program in the first year.

France then proposed that the figure be increased \$550,000, with this amount to be spent exclusively on relief and rehabilitation. Mr. Benton warned against creating the false impression that UNESCO was handling direct relief and pointed out that American private sources had donated much larger sums than UNESCO could possibly obtain.

In the discussion of the revolving fund Mr. Benton stated he could not commit the United States Congress, and other delegates made similar comments in regard to their governments. The chairman of the session ended the discussion by saying that all votes on the budget were subject to this reservation.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

*Calendar of Meetings*¹

In Sess. on as of January 5, 1947²

Far Eastern Commission.	Washington	Feb. 26
United Nations:		
Security Council	Lake Success	Mar. 25
Military Staff Committee	Lake Success	Mar. 25
Commission on Atomic Energy	Lake Success	June 14
UNRRA - Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR):	Washington and Lake Success	July 25
Joint Planning Committee		
Telecommunications Advisory Committee	Lake Success	Nov. 10
German External Property Negotiations:		
With Portugal (Safehaven).	Lisbon.	Sept. 3
With Spain.	Madrid	Nov. 12
Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan	Washington	Oct. 24
FAO: Preparatory Commission To Study World Food Board Proposals	Washington	Oct. 28
Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (IARA): Meetings on Conflicting Custodial Claims	Brussels	Nov. 6
PICAO: Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control Practices Division	Montreal.	Dec. 3
Scheduled January - March 1947		
Meeting of Medical and Statistical Commissions of Inter-American Committee on Social Security	Washington	Jan. 6-11
PICAO:		
Divisional		
Personnel Licensing Division	Montreal	Jan. 7

¹ Prepared in the Division of International Conferences, Department of State.

² Dates continuous from 1946.

Calendar of Meetings—Continued

Aeronautical Maps and Charts Division	Montreal	Jan. 14
Accident Investigation Division.	Montreal	Feb. 4
Airworthiness Division.	Montreal	Feb. 18
Airline Operating Practices Division.	Montreal	Feb. 25
Regional		
South Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting	Melbourne	Feb. 4
Twelfth Pan American Sanitary Conference	Caracas	Jan. 12-24
Second Pan American Conference on Sanitary Education	Caracas	Jan. 12-24
Council of Foreign Ministers: Meeting of Deputies	London	Jan. 15-Feb. 24
International Wheat Council	Washington	Jan. 15
United Nations:		
Economic and Social Council		
Drafting Committee of International Trade Organization, Preparatory Committee	Lake Success	Jan. 20-Feb. 28
Economic and Employment Commission.	Lake Success	Jan. 20-Feb. 5
Social Commission	Lake Success	Jan. 20-Feb. 5
Subcommission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas, Working Group for Europe (tentative)	Geneva	Jan. 27-Feb. 13
Human Rights Commission	Lake Success	Jan. 27-Feb. 11
Statistical Commission	Lake Success	Jan. 27-Feb. 11
Population Commission	Lake Success	Feb. 6-20
Commission on the Status of Women	Lake Success	Feb. 10
Subcommission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas, Working Group for Asia and the Far East	Lake Success	Feb. 14
Transport and Communications Commission	Lake Success	Feb. 17-28
Non-Governmental Organizations Committee	Lake Success	Feb. 25-27
ECOSOC: Fourth Session of	Lake Success	Feb. 28
Meeting of Experts on Passport and Frontier Formalities	Geneva	Mar. 17
Regional Advisory Commission for Non-Self-Governing Territories in the South and Southwest Pacific, Conference for the Establishment of	Canberra	Jan. 28
ILO:		
Industrial Committee on Petroleum Production and Refining	Los Angeles	Feb. 3-12
101st Session of the Governing Body	Geneva	Mar. 5-8
Committee on Social Policy in Dependent Territories	London	Mar. 17-22
Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions	Geneva	Mar. 24-29
Industrial Committee on Coal Mining	Geneva	Mar. or Apr.
Industrial Committee on Inland Transport	Geneva	Mar. or Apr.
Signing of Peace Treaties for Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Finland	Paris	Feb. 10
Red Cross Committee, International	Geneva	Mar. 3-15
Council of Foreign Ministers	Moscow	Mar. 10
Tuberculosis, Seventh Pan American Conference on	Lima	Mar. 17-22
Health Organization, World (WHO): Third Session of Interim Commission	Geneva	Mar. 31
European Central Inland Transport Organization (ECITO): Seventh Session of the Council	Paris	March

FIFTH ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN¹

The fifth assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women was held at Washington, D.C., from December 2 to December 12, 1946. The 21 American republics were represented: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. This was the first time since the organization of the Inter-American Commission of Women in 1928 that all 21 American republics were represented.

The assembly studied and approved a report on the position of women of the American republics in their respective national constitutions, civil codes, and laws. The study and approval of this report was undertaken following the adoption of a resolution at the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima in 1938 which required that such a report on the status of women in the Americas be submitted at the Ninth International Conference of American States, which will be held at Bogotá, Colombia, in December of this year.

Another important matter to come before the International Conference of American States will be the presentation by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union of the constitution and by-laws that will definitely establish the position of the Inter-American Commission of Women. A draft constitution prepared and approved by the Commission for presentation at Bogotá would make the Inter-American Commission of Women an integral part of the Pan American Union, dependent upon its Governing Board.

It was decided that the chairman and vice chairman of the Commission, together with other delegates, should visit some of the Latin American republics in order to awaken and stimulate the interest of women in the problems that the Commission will present to the conference at Bogotá, as

well as to unite women in support of the recommendations to be made at the conference.

The Commission agreed to create an emergency executive committee with headquarters at the Pan American Union building. The emergency executive committee is composed of delegates residing in Washington. It will act in an advisory capacity to the chairman of the Commission on any problems requiring prompt solution which may be presented in the period between assemblies.

A program of activities was approved, which was to be carried out by the delegates in their own countries, working through their governments and women's organizations. One of the limited number of resolutions approved by the assembly pledged the members of the Commission to work to establish the principle of equal pay and to raise the wages of women on low-paid jobs.

By unanimous vote the assembly approved a resolution to be sent to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union requesting that a bust of the late Dr. Leo S. Rowe, the great Panamericanist, be placed in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union as an abiding tribute to his memory and to his work in uniting the Americas.

With respect to the proposals to be submitted to the Ninth International Conference of American States, the assembly adopted one which was considered basic, namely: To insist on the attainment of the civil and political rights of women in the countries in which these rights have not yet been obtained. On this subject, the prevailing opinion was that the creation of a treaty on the civil and political rights of women should be requested at this forthcoming conference. It is believed that the recommendations made on previous occasions lacked sufficient strength. Furthermore, this opinion is based on the fact that the world has entered into a period of internationalism which annuls the former concept of nationalism.

An important resolution was passed that a request be made to the United Nations, at the first meeting of its Commission on the Status of Women (February 12 to 27, 1947, Lake Success), for consideration of the appropriate means for consulta-

¹ Prepared by the Division of International Conferences, Department of State, in collaboration with the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor.

tion, coordination, and cooperation through which the experience and information of the Inter-American Commission of Women may be utilized more effectively and thereby make the fullest contribution toward the common goal of promoting women's rights throughout the world.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Chapultepec conference¹—concerning the creation of a "Women's and Children's Charter" by the Inter-American Commission of Women in cooperation with the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood and the International Labor Organization—methods to be followed by the Commission in commencing this work were established.

At the fifth assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women one of the most impressive features was the evident unity of purpose of a group of individuals representing different countries and the effective integration of ideas based on faith, freedom, tolerance, and mutual respect.

A list of the delegates to the Assembly and the countries they represented is given below:

Argentina, Sra. María Esther Luzuriaga de Desmarás, delegate; *Brazil*, Sra. Leontina Licínio Cardoso, delegate; *Bolivia*, Sra. Carmen B. de Lozada, delegate; *Chile*, Sra. Marta Vergara, delegate; *Colombia*, María Currea de Aya, delegate; *Costa Rica* (Sra. Angela Acuña de Chacón, delegate)², Srta. Consuelo Reyes, substitute delegate; *Cuba*, Sra. Elena Mederos de Gonzáles, delegate; *Dominican Republic*, Srta. Minerva Barnardino, delegate; *Ecuador*, Sra. Piedad Castillo de Levi, delegate; *El Salvador*, Srta. Marta Elena Solano, delegate; *Guatemala*, Srta. Guillermina López Martínez, delegate; *Haiti*, Madame Fortuna Guéry, delegate; *Honduras*, Dra. Ofelia Mendoza de Barret, delegate; *Mexico*, Sra. Amalia C. de Castillo Ledón, delegate; *Nicaragua* (Sra. Josefa T. de Aguerri, delegate)³, Srta. Olga Núñez Abaunza, substitute delegate; *Panama*, Sra. Esther Neira de Calvo, delegate; *Paraguay* (Srta. María Adela Garcete Speratti, delegate)³,

¹ The Chapultepec conference (Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace) was held at Mexico, D.F., Mexico, from Feb. 21 to Mar. 8, 1945, and was attended by delegates of all American republics with the single exception of Argentina.

² Did not attend fifth assembly; country represented by substitute delegate or observer (as indicated).

³ Prepared by the Division of International Conferences in collaboration with the Shipping Division, Department of State.

Srta. Delfina Jiménez, observer; *Peru*, Sra. Zolla Aurora Cáceres, delegate; *United States*, Miss Mary M. Cannon, delegate; *Uruguay* (Dra. Sofía A. de Demichelli, delegate)², Sra. Ofelia Machado de Benvenuto, substitute delegate; *Venezuela*, Sra. Isabel Sanchez de Urdaneta, delegate.

SIXTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF ECITO¹

The sixth session of the Council of the European Central Inland Transport Organization (ECITO) was held at Paris, France, on December 18 and 19, 1946. The participating Governments were Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States, and Yugoslavia. The United States Representative at the meeting was Paul Porter, Acting Chief of the Mission for Economic Affairs, London. Mr. Porter was assisted by J. Russell McClure, ECITO Liaison Officer on the staff of the American Embassy, Paris.

One of the major problems before the ECITO Council was that of the restitution of rolling stock to the owning country. A proposed plan for holding a special restitution conference to work on this complicated problem was turned down, but the Council agreed that arrangements for restitution on a purely technical basis would be discussed at the next meeting of the Council which will be held at Paris in March 1947. The determination of ownership was considered to be a problem to be decided above the level of ECITO, and whatever action ECITO would take on restitution would be without prejudice to ownership rights to be determined elsewhere.

The Council recommended that governments and authorities concerned, which have not yet done so, should forward to the organization authentic and detailed data as to the railway stock and inland waterway and harbor craft located in territories under their authority or control in continental Europe.

The Council passed a resolution on coal transport requesting that the Executive Board of the Organization, in consultation with interested parties, explore practical means aimed at the reduction of cross-haulage, particularly in the movement of coal. The Council further resolved that other

traffic should be reduced to a minimum so far as the economic and financial requirements of the various countries permit. It was decided that the capacity of the various means of transport should be increased to the fullest possible extent: (1) by giving highest priority to the supply of raw materials required for the repair of rolling stock and tugs; (2) by facilitating the solution of such major problems as labor and spare parts; (3) by considering the advisability of strengthening and renewing wagon stocks by the adoption of appropriate programs of construction and purchase; (4) by endeavoring to find remedies for the financial and other problems at present preventing full exploitation of and freedom of movement on waterways as a means of transport; and (5) by using inland waterways when it is not entirely justified on grounds of cost or for technical reasons.

A committee of the Council will meet on January 20, 1947, to study the desirability of establishing a coordinating body in the field of transport in Europe and to make recommendations as to the organization and tasks of such a body.

THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL¹

The International Wheat Council will hold its fifteenth session in Washington on January 15, 1947 to consider a complete draft of an international wheat agreement. It is expected that representatives from the following 13 countries will attend this meeting: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, France, India, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Government of the United States is represented on the Council by Leslie A. Wheeler, Department of Agriculture, chairman of the International Wheat Council; Leroy K. Smith, Department of Agriculture; Carl C. Farrington, Department of Agriculture; and Edward G. Cale, Department of State.

In June 1942 the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States approved a memorandum of agreement regarding international trade in wheat as a first step toward the conclusion of a comprehensive wheat agreement.² The memorandum of

agreement brought into operation for the war emergency period some of the provisions described in a draft convention which accompanied the memorandum. These arrangements dealt with the establishment of an International Wheat Council; the immediate establishment of a pool of wheat for intergovernmental relief in war-stricken indigent areas; and, pending the determination of more comprehensive international arrangements, an obligation upon the four exporting countries to take such steps as might be necessary to insure that a further accumulation of stocks should not create insoluble problems for a future conference.

The International Wheat Council has, since its first session on August 3, 1942, kept under review the rapidly changing developments in international trade in wheat. Consequent upon these changes, the Council recognized in September 1945 the necessity of revising certain provisions of the memorandum of agreement and the advisability of broadening membership of the Council by inviting other wheat-importing and wheat-exporting countries to participate in its work. Accordingly, the Governments of Belgium, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, India, Italy, and the Netherlands joined the Council at its session on July 15, 1946. At the same time a preparatory committee was established, comprising representatives of each of the 13 member governments, for the purpose of revising the draft convention for submission to an international wheat conference.

The preparatory committee met at frequent intervals during the period from July 17 to December 9, 1946 and twice reported to the Council. The Council at its meeting in December 1946 agreed to consider at its forthcoming fifteenth session a complete draft of an international wheat agreement. It was also decided that, subject to reconsideration at its fifteenth session, the Council should recommend to the Government of the United States that it arrange for an international wheat conference to give final consideration to the proposed international wheat agreement.

¹ Prepared by the Division of International Conferences, Department of State, in collaboration with the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture.

² BULLETIN of Aug. 1, 1942, p. 670.

Geography and History Assembly in Caracas

Article by André C. Simonpietri

The Fourth General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and the Third Pan American Consultation on Cartography were held concurrently in Caracas from August 22 to September 1 of this year at the invitation of the Government of Venezuela. The joint meetings are considered to be possibly the most important of the Institute to date from the point of view of internal organization and future scientific programs in the Americas.

The Caracas meeting aroused unusual interest for reasons in addition to those connected with the previously announced technical and scientific agenda. It was the first assembly since the war; it was to be the first simultaneous meeting of a consultation sponsored by a commission of the Institute and an assembly of the whole Institute; and the agenda included such important matters as consideration of the creation of a commission on geography and a commission on history, practical application of the latest electronic developments in the field of surveying and mapping, and a complete reorganization of the bylaws of the organization.

Participation in this assembly was broader and more comprehensive than that in any previous meeting. A larger number of official delegates attended, more institutions were represented, and other international organizations took a more active part.

Eighteen of the twenty-one American republics sent delegates to Caracas. Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, and Honduras were not represented for reasons which were extraneous to their relations with the Institute; they were all represented at

previous assemblies and consultations. The Dominion of Canada was invited to take part in a general assembly of the Institute for the first time, in deference to the established custom of inviting that Government to participate in the cartographic consultations. Canada had sent technical delegations to the meetings at Washington and at Rio de Janeiro. Canada participated in the Caracas meeting by naming its diplomatic representative in Caracas as delegate and by sending technical reports on its national mapping program.

Forty governmental agencies, institutions of learning, and private societies, including some of the oldest and most famous in the Americas, were represented at the meeting. The United Nations and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics sent delegates to Caracas, and the Inter-American Society of Anthropology and Geography also was represented. The Pan American Union sent a message of good wishes for success.

The United States Government sent delegations to the assembly and to the consultation, since they were two separate, but coordinated, international conferences. The delegations were composed of distinguished scientists and scholars in the various fields of interest of the Institute: anthropology, archives, cartography, geography, geology, and history.

The United States Representatives were as follows:

ASSEMBLY

Chairman

Frank P. Corrigan, U. S. Ambassador, Caracas

Delegates

Samuel W. Boggs, Consultant Geographer, Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Research and Intelligence, Department of State

Allan Dawson,¹ Counselor of Embassy, American Embassy, Caracas

¹ In substitution for John Tate Lanning, professor of Latin American history, Duke University, who was not able to attend the assembly.

Robert H. Randall, Chairman, Commission on Cartography,
Pan American Institute of Geography and History
Joseph T. Singewald, Jr., Chairman, Department of Geol-
ogy, Johns Hopkins University
Arthur P. Whitaker, Professor of History, University of
Pennsylvania

Advisers

Wallace W. Atwood, President, Clark University, Worces-
ter, Massachusetts
Margaret Ball, Specialist, Division of International Or-
ganization Affairs, Department of State
Ralph L. Beals, Associate Professor of Anthropology,
University of California, Los Angeles
Arthur P. Biggs, Geographer, Division of Map Intelligence
and Cartography, Department of State
George Hammond, Professor of Latin American History,
University of California, Berkeley
Roscoe R. Hill, Chief, Division of State Department
Archives, National Archives
Carl O. Sauer, Chairman, Department of Geography, Uni-
versity of California, Berkeley
Irene A. Wright, Acting Attestation Officer, Office of Inter-
national Information and Cultural Affairs, Department
of State

Secretaries

Curtis W. Barnes, Senior Economic Analyst, American
Embassy, Caracas
André C. Simonpietri, Special Adviser, Department of
State

CONSULTATION

Chairman

Robert H. Randall, Chairman, Commission on Cartography,
Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Delegates

Lt. Col. A. G. Foote, Commanding Officer, Aeronautical
Chart Service, Air Transport Command, AAF, War
Department
Capt. Clement L. Garner (retired), Former Chief, Division
of Geodesy, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Charles B. Hitchcock, Assistant Director, American Geo-
graphical Society; Chairman, U. S. Advisory Com-
mittee on American Cartography
W. B. Johnston, Jr., Chief, Foreign Section, Geological
Branch, U. S. Geological Survey
Comdr. G. F. Kennedy, Officer in Charge, Division of
Chart Construction, Hydrographic Office, Navy Depart-
ment
Col. William H. Mills, Commanding Officer, Army Map
Service, Corps of Engineers, War Department

Adviser and Secretary

André C. Simonpietri, Special Adviser, Department of State
Secretary
Curtis W. Barnes, Senior Economic Analyst, American
Embassy, Caracas

Besides these official representatives, drawn
from both governmental and professional ranks,
many other Federal and institutional organiza-
tions were represented on their own initiative.

The increasing significance which the member
states attach to the activities of the Institute is
evidenced by the size and composition of the official
delegations to this assembly, as compared with
those to the meetings in 1935 and 1941—it being
borne in mind that governments as a rule send
specialists only to meetings which they consider
important.

OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS

Assembly	Total dele- gates named	Host delega- tion	Total delegates named by other member states	
			Scien- tists	Others
Second General Assembly Washington, 1935	39	15	6	18
Third General Assembly Lima, 1941	89	40	24	25
Fourth General Assembly Caracas, 1946	181	74	97	10

Second General Assembly, Washington, 1935

It will be noted that, exclusive of the host gov-
ernment's delegation, 24 delegates were named by
the other member states, and that of these, 18, a
relatively high percentage, represents the members
of the diplomatic missions in Washington who
were named as delegates.

Third General Assembly, Lima, 1941

In this case, 49 delegates were named by the
member states, other than the host government,
and of these, 25 were diplomatic representatives,
nationals of the various countries resident in Lima,
or, in some cases, nationals of the host country. Of
those sent to Lima, 10 were from the United States
and 6 from Mexico.

Fourth General Assembly, Caracas, 1946

The picture changed substantially here for, ex-
cepting the host delegation, very few Caracas resi-
dents were named. The great majority of the dele-
gates were drawn from among the cartographers,
geographers, and historians of the respective coun-
tries. Only three of the smaller nations named

their diplomatic representatives in Caracas as their sole delegates. These and the other diplomats named as members of the various national delegations (ten in all) made valuable contributions to the work of the assembly, in compliance with the express request of the Executive Committee of the Institute that since a reorganization of the bylaws of the Institute was a major item on the assembly agenda, the member states include in their delegations persons of experience in international organization affairs. Three other nations made their chiefs of mission in Caracas, scientists of recognized competence, the chairmen of their delegations. The remaining delegations were headed by cartographers, geographers, or historians, and, in one case, by a jurist of international repute.

The Venezuelan organizing commission was exceptionally thorough in its planning. The new and modernistic Andres Bello High School served as assembly headquarters, providing an auditorium for plenary sessions, spacious salons for individual section meetings, separate offices for the respective delegations, ample quarters for the secretariat, special rooms for the press, post-office facilities, a local branch of the national bank, and a small restaurant for the convenience of the delegates.

Besides the many routine conference secretariat services, such as stenographic, mimeographing, and translating, phonographic recordings were made of all discussions, and a journal of the most important items of interest was distributed daily.

Besides many social events, the program included the inauguration of an exhibition of Venezuelan books (geographic and historic), of which copies were presented to the delegates by the host delegation; visits to the geographical and historical establishments and museums of Caracas; and an exhibition of American cartography, which occupied one entire separate building and which was particularly impressive because of the completeness of the various national collections and of the interesting fashion in which the many maps, sketches, instruments, and other technical apparatus were arranged.

The organizing commission also distributed to all delegates a handsomely bound *Historical Atlas of Venezuelan Cartography* in full folio size, incorporating copies of some twenty-four maps of the country prepared by the most famous Euro-

pean explorers and a recent map by Venezuelan cartographers, covering the years from 1635 to 1946.

More than one hundred papers, abstracts of papers, and specific project proposals were presented in the course of the meetings of the four sections. Nearly all delegations made brief written reports on their cartographic progress since the 1944 consultation; some of these were printed and distributed to the various delegations. The U. S. Joint Committee on Latin American Studies made available copies of a recent report on *The National Archives of Latin America*, which carried on its title page a dedication to the Institute "in recognition of its past accomplishments and potential achievements". Other delegations brought motion-picture films, with sound accompaniment, illustrative of various phases of national life of interest to geographers and historians. The Commission on Cartography exhibited its latest color training film on "Reconnaissance Mapping by Trimetrogon Photography".

Prior to this assembly, the Institute, through its Commission on Cartography, has had a more active program in that field than in history or in other phases of geography. Its activities in the two latter fields have been confined mostly to the preparation of three regular reviews, one each in geography, history, and anthropology; the publication of individual monographs on a wide variety of subjects; and some assistance in specific projects. Therefore, the geographers and historians at Caracas proposed to stimulate progress in these sciences. Owing to their efforts and plans, a Commission on Geography and a Commission on History were established and from now on will provide active programs in those fields.

During the past few years, when more attention has been drawn to the Institute by virtue of the program of the Commission on Cartography, some of the member nations have felt that the statutes originally drawn up at the First Assembly in Rio de Janeiro, 1932, were inadequate for present-day operations and that, in fact, certain essential considerations were lacking, such as: (a) an interim governing body providing adequate and equal representation for all member states—the Executive Committee had only a chairman, vice chairman, and two members; (b) the proper suc-

cession of authority within the Executive Committee itself—the 17 substitute members were not eligible to fill the vacancies of the chairman or vice chairman; and (c) a close relationship between the Executive Committee and the day-to-day operations of the Institute. These and other deficiencies are corrected by the new bylaws.

The national committees, as envisioned by the creating resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928, have been, with few exceptions, inactive. They are reactivated by the new bylaws and will henceforth be known as national sections of the Institute.

The matter of an adequate retirement system for Institute personnel was also given consideration and the Executive Committee was charged with taking the necessary steps.

Accordingly, many consider the fourth assembly to be the most significant yet held because of the fact that as a result of its work the Institute has been reorganized, its external and internal relations reoriented, and more definite programs set up in the scientific fields of its interest.

The final act of the assembly, as distributed by the Government of Venezuela in an impressively printed volume, contains the delegation lists, the officers and committees of the conference, and the final decisions in the form of resolutions.

Resolution I adopts new bylaws. These call for more intimate relationships as between the member governments and the organization itself and provide new mechanisms to govern the Institute's increasing activities. A brief description of these bylaws is given later in this text.

Resolution II embodies the 48 separate resolutions on technical matters adopted by the Consultation on Cartography, operating as the first section of the assembly. The most significant of these deal with the establishment of standards of accuracy for geodetic operations, for topographic maps, and aeronautical charts and represent the culmination of three years of study and discussion. They also recommend the establishment of hydrographic services in those countries which do not have such agencies at this time. They lay the groundwork for collaborative action of the Commission on Cartography and its committees with certain existing international organizations, such as the Inter-

national Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and the International Hydrographic Bureau. In addition to the separate reports presented by the respective national delegations on their current surveying and mapping progress and programs, some twenty-one technical papers on cartographic matters are recommended for publication.

Resolution IV confirms the creation of the new Commission on Geography, an action taken originally by the Executive Committee at its April 1946 meeting in Mexico City.

Other geographic resolutions, the work of the second section of the assembly, deal with the creation of geographic and cartographic institutes in those countries where none exist today. They recommend soil-erosion investigation, geotomologic studies, the surveying of forest zones, the creation of national-park areas and of phytogeographic centers, and an intensification of the study of seismology and of geographic names. They also deal with aids to census operations, in connection with the joint program of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and the Inter-American Statistical Institute, in preparation for the 1950 census of the Americas. They urge the exchange of information between the various national geographic societies, the establishment of special courses in the universities and colleges, and the revision of textbooks by the national sections of the Institute before their official adoption. They recommend collaboration with the International Geographic Union. They list, by title and author, a number of geographic papers presented to the assembly which are recommended for publication in the proceedings.

Resolution XXVII creates the new Commission on History and sets forth its program in detail.

Other historical resolutions of the third and fourth sections deal with the many phases of that science, such as anthropological, archeological, and archival matters. They are concerned with the establishment of historical courses in the schools, the revision of textbooks, the exchange of professors, the creation of centers of historical studies, the formation of an adequate body of reference material of various types and the organization of properly housed and endowed national archives, the publication of rare historical works, and the implementation of pertinent resolutions

of a number of previous international conferences, representing detailed study of the proceedings of the latter and a desire to refresh all on their significance, content, and relation to the Institute's program. As in the case of the other sections, certain historical papers presented to the assembly are recommended for publication.

The two new commissions are to be similar in organization to the Commission on Cartography and will have one representative from each nation, a traveling secretary to maintain liaison between the respective national members and the central office, and such committees as are found to be necessary.

Brazil's offer to sponsor the initial period of operation of the Commission on Geography by placing an adequate budget at its disposal was accepted, and Christovam Leite de Castro, Secretary General of the National Council of Geography of Brazil, was named interim chairman of the new commission. Much of the discussion time of the Section on Geography was devoted to consideration of the internal structure and scope of activity of the new commission. Delegates from the other American republics emphasized their preoccupation over the relatively slow development of the science in their own countries and were particularly desirous that the commission's program include such matters as textbook preparation and the enlargement of present school curricula.

The Mexican Government offered its sponsorship to the Commission on History and, as a result, the Mexican member of that commission, Silvio Zavala, will be its chairman for the interim period. Mr. Zavala has been editor of the *Revista de Historia de América* of the Institute since its foundation in 1938 and is a distinguished member of the faculty of the National Institute of Anthropology and History. Other governments were interested in sponsoring this new commission and the relative merits of their respective proposals were considered in some detail, the final solution being that Venezuela, Argentina, Peru, and Cuba, in that order, were authorized to sponsor separate committees of the commission.

The interim chairmen of the commissions will hold office until the other nations name their respective members on those bodies and the latter can meet and select chairmen.

Prior to the convening of the assembly, there

was some support for a commission on anthropology and a commission or committee on seismology, but no action was taken in either case, other than to urge the interested commission to take the steps compatible with the current demonstrated need for such bodies. The future geographic and historical programs of the Institute were considered by two separate groups of interested United States scholars in the fall of 1945, under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils. Brazil's desire to sponsor a commission on geography was known at that time, as was the general interest in a commission on history and less broad concern in the establishment of similar bodies in other fields. The findings of these conferences were, in effect, crystallized by action of the Executive Committee of the Institute at its April 1946 meeting in Mexico City, where it was decided that caution should be exercised in the creation of new bodies. The Committee's action was restricted to the creation of a commission on geography and recommendation to the Assembly that the latter decide concerning a commission on history.

As a result of the creation of the new commissions, it is expected that the scientific life of the Institute will be carried out from now on in a very active sense by the three commissions. It is anticipated that their activities will more and more penetrate into the scientific, technical, and academic life of the member nations, bringing the scientists and scholars into closer touch with each other and thus giving them the benefit of their mutual experience. Future assemblies will be simultaneous consultative meetings of the three commissions or consultations on cartography, geography, and history, together with the regular standing committees on organization, finance, and resolutions.

The Institute now has commissions on cartography, geography, and history. The first inherits the surveying and mapping activities of the first division on geography; the second, the remaining geographic activities of the Institute; and the third, the entire historical program, including anthropological, archeological, archival, and related activities. Other commissions may be created as the need arises. The existing commissions may establish the committees and subcom-

mittees deemed desirable, and will meet at one-to-two year intervals in consultations. They will continue to bring out the three current reviews of the Institute, *Revista de Historia de América*, *Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana*, and *Revista Geográfica*, and will see to it that future monographs and other publications are integrated with their respective programs.

In the future the headquarters of the Institute at Mexico City will be known as the General Secretariat. It will provide the focal point of all operations and will be of particular value because the seats of the various commissions will move in accordance with the residence of their respective chairmen. The Secretariat will serve the various organs of the Institute and assist in the coordination of their activities.

Prior to this time, the Mexico City headquarters have been under a director, Pedro C. Sánchez, the first named to the post. In deference to his great service and devotion to the Institute, the Assembly designated him director for life. The post of Secretary General was created to provide a person to head the staff of the organization. The new statutes specify that the present director should serve as adviser and counselor.

The Committee on Finances reported to the Assembly its findings that the present quotas, established in the early thirties during a world depression and when the Institute's possibilities were as yet unknown, are inadequate today. It recommended, however, that no change be effected at this time, pending action by the Ninth International Conference of American States to be held next year at Bogotá, which will consider the problem of arriving at an equitable system of quota payments for all official inter-American organizations. The Resolutions Committee and the Assembly, in plenary session, accepted this recommendation together with the interim arrangement that the various member states make special contributions to defray the cost of operations of the three commissions, pending the time when one quota could be established for all Institute activities.

In the short period of the General Assembly, much was accomplished both from the organizational point of view, one of the two major functions of the General Assembly, and in matters pertaining to the elaboration of a long-range

program of scientific endeavor. Some who attended the sessions felt that an undue amount of time was given to such matters, to the detriment of a broader discussion of the announced scientific agenda. The majority, however, seemed to be of the opinion that the new statutes and the new commissions were the more important at this critical moment, when new international and global organizations are being created for the purposes of peace and a greater cultural interchange and understanding. There have been profound changes in the world's evaluation of international organizations within the past few years, necessitating a stock-taking on the part of those already established, which was done by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History at its meeting in Caracas.

The Third Consultation on Cartography, as were its predecessors, was an international conference on surveying and mapping and was conducted as an open meeting of the Commission on Cartography. The announced program of this first section of the Assembly was very closely followed. Internal matters of the Commission on Cartography were discussed in evening sessions, allowing the full time of the morning and afternoon sessions to be devoted to the consideration of new developments and techniques and to the establishment of uniform standards of accuracy.

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History has entered into a period of real significance for the sciences of geography and history in the Americas. Its well-wishers are many. It is a healthy sign, indeed, and one that augurs well for an organization, when nations vie with each other for the honor of sponsoring its new scientific organs or of being the seat of its next meetings, as they did at Caracas in regard to the Institute.

Santiago, Chile, will be the seat of the Fifth Assembly in 1950. Buenos Aires will be the seat of the Fourth Consultation on Cartography in 1947. Cuba has already put in her bid for the Fifth Consultation on Cartography in 1948 but it may have strong rivalry from other nations. The dates and places of meeting of the First Consultation on Geography and the First Consultation on History have not yet been designated, but they may conceivably be held in Brazil and Mexico in 1947 and will most certainly be held not later than 1948.

THE RECORD OF THE WEEK

Proposed Charter for International Trade Organization

INFORMAL PUBLIC HEARINGS TO DISCUSS CHARTER

[Released to the press January 2]

The Department of State announced on January 2 that a series of informal hearings will be held for the purpose of affording all interested persons and groups an opportunity to present their views regarding the proposed charter for an International Trade Organization.¹

The proposed ITO charter, on which the hearings will be held, was prepared by the Preparatory Committee on Trade and Employment at its first meeting in London, October 15–November 26, 1946. This Committee was created by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations by resolution of February 18, 1946 and consists of the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and the United States.

The Preparatory Committee used as the basis for its work at London a text developed by experts within the United States Government and published by the Department of State in September 1946 under the title of *Suggested Charter for an International Trade Organization*.² Both the *Suggested Charter* and the new text issued by the Preparatory Committee are based on the fundamental principles of expanded trade and enlarged employment set forth in the *Proposals for Expansion of World Trade and Employment* presented by the Government of the United States in December 1945 for consideration by the governments and peoples of the world.

The Preparatory Committee will meet again in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning April 8, 1947, at

which time it will complete its work on the proposed charter with a view to making definite recommendations to a general international conference on trade and employment to be held later. The instrument emerging from the general international conference will be submitted to the Congress of the United States.

The hearings announced on January 2 are intended to assist the interested agencies of the United States Government to obtain a full expression of American opinion in preparing for the Geneva meeting of the Preparatory Committee. These hearings will be conducted under the auspices of the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy, which consists of representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor and the United States Tariff Commission. The chairman of the committee is Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs.

It should be noted that the hearings on the proposed charter are separate and distinct from the hearings to be conducted, beginning January 13, 1947, by the Committee for Reciprocity Information in connection with reciprocal trade-agreement negotiations.

The hearings on the proposed charter will be held at the following times and places:

Washington, D. C., Room 474, Department of State, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., beginning at 10:30 a.m., E.S.T., February 25, 1947.

Boston, Mass., beginning at 10:30 a.m., E.S.T., March 3, 1947 at a place to be announced later by the Boston office of the Department of Commerce.

Chicago, Ill., beginning at 10:30 a.m., C.S.T., March 3, 1947 at a place to be announced later by the Chicago office of the Department of Commerce.

¹ For text of proposed charter, see Department of State press release 937 of Dec. 30, 1946.

² Department of State publication 2598.

New Orleans, La., beginning at 10:30 a.m., C.S.T., March 3, 1947 at a place to be announced later by the New Orleans office of the Department of Commerce.

San Francisco, Calif., beginning at 10:30 a.m., P.S.T., March 10, 1947 at a place to be announced later by the San Francisco office of the Department of Commerce.

Denver, Colo., beginning at 10:30 a.m., M.S.T., March 10, 1947 at a place to be announced later by the Denver office of the Department of Commerce.

All persons desiring to present oral views at these hearings should inform the Executive Secretary, Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy, Room 133, Department of State, Washington, D.C., in writing, by February 1, 1947. Each letter should state at which of the places listed above the writer wishes to present his oral views. All persons desiring to present oral views will be advised by the Executive Secretary regarding the

time of their individual appearances. The meetings will be open to the public and the press.

Views in writing regarding the proposed charter for an International Trade Organization should be transmitted to the Executive Secretary of the Committee, Room 133, Department of State, Washington, D.C., preferably before February 1, 1947 and in any event not later than March 1, 1947. It would be of assistance to the Committee if persons submitting written views could supply 10 copies.

A preliminary mimeographed draft of the text of the proposed ITO charter on which views are solicited accompanies this notice. A printed copy of the text, together with appropriate explanatory material from the report of the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee, will be made available shortly upon publication of the report. Copies of these documents may be obtained from the Department of State, Washington, D.C., or from district offices of the Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF PROPOSED CHARTER

[Released to the press January 2]

I—INTRODUCTION

In September 1946, the United States Government published a *Suggested Charter for an International Trade Organization* of the United Nations. The *Suggested Charter* was submitted to the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment (created by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations), which held its first meeting in London between October 15 and November 26, 1946. The Preparatory Committee used the *Suggested Charter* as the main basis for its discussions.

Acting as a group of experts, without committing the governments represented, the Preparatory Committee agreed to texts of draft articles with respect to about 85 percent of the provisions which might be included in a charter for an International Trade Organization. In the case of other provisions no specific action was taken because of the shortage of time.

The following is a summary of the text of a re-drafted charter for an International Trade Organization consisting of (a) articles agreed upon at the London meeting of the Preparatory Com-

mittee and (b) in cases where the Committee took no specific action, articles appearing in the *Suggested Charter* originally put forward by the United States. Statements summarizing the latter articles are shown in square brackets.

II—THE CHARTER AS A WHOLE

The ITO charter seeks to accomplish five main things: (1) to promote the maintenance of employment in member countries; (2) to promote the economic development of member countries; (3) to bring about the general relaxation and regulation of barriers to world trade, whether such barriers are imposed by governments or private organizations; (4) to provide an orderly procedure under agreed rules for the negotiation of inter-governmental commodity arrangements; and (5) to create permanent international machinery for consultation and collaboration in trade and related matters.

The provisions of the charter are set forth in 8 chapters and 89 articles, as follows:

[Chapter I—Establishes the broad purposes of the International Trade Organization (article 1)]

Chapter II—Regulates membership in the Organization (article 2)

Chapter III—Provides for the maintenance of employment, the development of resources and productivity, and the promotion of labor standards (articles 3 through 9)

Chapter IV—Provides for the promotion of the industrial and general economic development of member countries (articles 10 through 13)

Chapter V—Provides for the reduction of governmental barriers of all kinds and for the elimination of trade discriminations (articles 14 through 38)

Chapter VI—Provides for concerted action to eliminate restrictive business practices in international trade (articles 39 through 45)

Chapter VII—Regulates the making of inter-governmental commodity agreements (articles 46 through 60)

Chapter VIII—Creates the machinery for an International Trade Organization to facilitate the operation of the charter and to promote continuing international cooperation in trade and related matters (articles 61 through 89)

III—SUMMARY OF DETAILED PROVISIONS

Chapter I—Purposes

[Chapter I sets forth the broad purposes of the ITO. These are: to promote the cooperative solution of trade problems; to expand opportunities for trade and economic development; to aid the industrialization of underdeveloped countries; and in general to promote the expansion of the production, exchange and consumption of goods, the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers, and the elimination of trade discriminations.]

Chapter II—Membership

Chapter II looks toward broad membership in the organization. It provides for two general categories of members: original members and other members. Original members would be all those countries which are represented at the proposed International Conference on Trade and Employment and which accept the ITO charter by a certain date. Other countries would be brought in with the approval of the organization after it had become established.

Chapter III—Employment

Chapter III recognizes that the maintenance of employment and of high and rising demand for

goods and services are essential to achieve the purposes of the ITO and, reciprocally, that measures to promote employment and demand should be consistent with these purposes. Accordingly, each member of the ITO would agree to take action designed to achieve and maintain employment and demand within its own jurisdiction through measures appropriate to its political and economic institutions; and to participate in arrangements for the collection, analysis, and exchange of information on employment problems and in consultations on employment policies.

The Economic and Social Council would have the responsibility for furthering the employment objectives of the charter. These matters are placed under the Economic and Social Council rather than under the ITO because the Council has been given the broad function of promoting full employment by the Charter of the United Nations, and also because the Council, by virtue of its authority to coordinate the many specialized international agencies whose activities contribute to the maintenance of employment, is better fitted for this work than the ITO.

Chapter III also provides that members will take action designed to develop their economic resources and raise their standards of productivity; will take such action as may be appropriate and feasible to eliminate substandard labor conditions; and will cooperate in action designed to remove fundamental maladjustments in balances of payments.

Chapter IV—Economic Development

Chapter IV recognizes the importance of bringing about the industrial and general economic development of all countries, particularly underdeveloped countries. Accordingly, members would undertake to promote their own development and would agree to cooperate, through the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and by other means, to promote industrial and economic development generally. Members would agree on the one hand not to put any unreasonable restraints on the export of facilities, such as capital and equipment, which are needed for the economic development of other countries, and, on the other hand, not to take any unreasonable action injurious to foreign investors who are supplying facilities for development. It would be recognized that governmental assistance,

including protective measures, may be needed in some cases to promote the establishment of particular industries; at the same time it would also be recognized that the unwise use of protection will frustrate sound development and damage international trade. Protective measures which run contrary to the provisions of chapter V of the charter (relating to the relaxation of trade barriers) may not be used except with the specific approval of the organization and, in appropriate cases, with that of countries whose trade may be directly affected.

Chapter V—General Commercial Policy

Chapter V, the longest in the charter, provides for the reduction or elimination of governmental barriers to international trade. Broadly, these barriers take the form of excessive customs regulations of all kinds; tariffs; embargoes and quotas; exchange restrictions on trade; governmental subsidization of production or exports; restrictive practices by state-trading enterprises; and the discriminatory application of trade barriers and controls generally.

Chapter V contains provisions relating to all these types of trade barriers and to connected matters. The chapter is divided into ten sections, as follows:

SECTION TITLE WITH SHORT DESCRIPTION OF SECTION

Section A (General commercial provisions)

Establishes equality of treatment in trade generally. [Eliminates or regulates various administrative devices which hamper imports or discriminate in trade. Requires full publication of trade regulations and advance notice of restrictive regulations.]

Section B (Tariffs and preferences)

Requires reciprocal negotiations for the substantial reduction of tariffs and for the elimination of import tariff preferences.

Section C (Quantitative restrictions)

Eliminates quotas and embargoes on trade in general, but permits them for agreed purposes under defined circumstances.

Section D (Exchange restrictions)

Provides that exchange restrictions on trade shall not be permitted to frustrate the ITO charter.

Section E (Subsidies)

Requires that subsidies affecting trade be reported to the ITO; that those seriously prejudic-

ing trade be subject to negotiated limitation; and that export subsidies in general be eliminated except under defined circumstances.

Section F (State trading)

Requires that state trading enterprises be operated in a non-discriminatory manner; that state monopolies of individual products negotiate for the reduction of protection afforded to domestic producers; [and that complete state monopolies of all foreign trade agree to maintain total imports of all products at a level to be negotiated periodically].

Section G (Emergency provisions—Consultation—Nullification or impairment)

Permits withdrawal or modification of tariff or other concessions in case of serious injury to domestic producers; provides for consultation with ITO on all phases of chapter V; permits members to withdraw concessions from countries which do not live up to obligations of charter.

Section H (Relations with non-members)

[Prohibits agreements with non-members promising them benefits of charter; prevents members, after an initial period, from extending tariff concessions to non-members without ITO approval.]

Section I (Exceptions)

[Excerpts from chapter V measures usually excepted from commercial agreement (e.g. sanitary regulations, traffic in arms, and the like).]

Section J (Territorial application)

Applies chapter V to customs territories of members; permits special advantages to promote frontier traffic or arising out of customs unions.

Chapter VI—Restrictive Business Practices

Under chapter VI members of the ITO would agree to take appropriate individual and collective measures to eliminate restrictive business practices in international trade whenever they have harmful effects on the expansion of trade or on any of the purposes of the ITO. The chapter specifies certain practices which would be subject to investigation with a view to their elimination. Among these practices would be those which fix prices, allocate markets or customers, boycott or discriminate against enterprises outside the arrangement, limit production, suppress technology, and improperly use patents, trade-marks, and copyrights.

In order to carry out this policy a complaint procedure would be set up for taking action against particular instances of restrictive business practices. Under this procedure the ITO would receive complaints from a member, or from persons or business organizations within a member's territory, that a particular business arrangement is restricting international trade with harmful effects. If the ITO found that the complaint was justified, it could recommend that members take appropriate remedial action.

Members would agree to cooperate with the ITO in eliminating restrictive business practices. Among other things, they would agree to obtain and furnish to the ITO information needed by it in connection with particular investigations; to consult with the ITO regarding complaints which had been filed; and to take fullest account of ITO recommendations in initiating action to eliminate particular restrictive arrangements.

Chapter VII—Intergovernmental Commodity Arrangements

Chapter VII recognizes that in the case of certain commodities, usually primary agricultural products, special difficulties, such as a world surplus, may arise which would warrant the adoption of intergovernmental commodity agreements, including those which regulate production, trade, or prices. Such agreements would have to be consistent with certain general objectives and would need to satisfy certain conditions.

Regulatory commodity agreements would be justified if necessary (1) to enable countries to solve difficulties caused by surpluses without taking action inconsistent with the purposes of the charter, (2) to avoid the serious distress to producers or labor caused by surpluses when production adjustments cannot be made quickly enough because of the lack of alternative employment opportunities, and (3) to provide a working arrangement for a transitional period during which measures may be taken to increase consumption of the surplus product or to facilitate the movement of resources and manpower out of the production of the surplus product into more remunerative lines.

It would be required that the members concerned must formulate and adopt a program of economic adjustment designed to make progress toward solving the basic problem which gave rise to the pro-

posal for a regulatory commodity agreement; that such agreements be open initially to all ITO members on equal terms and that they afford equitable treatment to all members (including those not participating in the agreement); that they provide for adequate representation by members primarily interested in the commodity as consumers, and give consuming countries an equal vote with producing countries in deciding matters such as the regulation of prices, trade, production, stocks, and the like; that, where practicable, they provide for measures to expand consumption of the commodity in question; that they assure supplies of the product adequate to meet world demand at reasonable prices; and that they make appropriate provision to satisfy world consumption from the most effective sources of supply.

Provision is made that full publicity must attend all important stages in the making of intergovernmental commodity agreements.

Chapter VIII—Organization

Chapter VIII of the charter sets forth the functions and structure of the ITO and relates them to the substantive undertakings of members provided for in the earlier chapters.

Functions. The functions of the ITO largely relate to its responsibilities in connection with chapter V (Commercial Policy), chapter VI (Restrictive Business Practices), and chapter VII (Commodity Agreements). In addition to functions of this kind, the ITO would be authorized to provide assistance and advice to members and other international organizations in connection with specific projects of industrialization or other economic development; to promote international agreements such as those designed to facilitate the international movement of capital, technology, art, and skills and those relating to commercial travelers, commercial arbitration, and the avoidance of double taxation; and to cooperate with the United Nations and other organizations on economic and social matters and on measures to maintain peace and security.

Structure. The principal organs of the ITO would be a Conference; an Executive Board; a Commission on Commercial Policy, a Commission on Business Practices, and a Commodity Commission; and a Secretariat.

The Conference. The governing body of the ITO would be the Conference on which each coun-

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try belonging to the ITO would be represented. The decisions of the Conference on most matters would be taken by a simple majority vote of the members present and voting, each country casting one vote.¹ The Conference would have final authority to determine the policies of the ITO. It would be authorized to make recommendations regarding any matter relating to the purposes of the ITO and to elect the members of the Executive Board.

Interim Tariff Committee. An Interim Tariff Committee within the ITO would be charged with the function of authorizing members to withhold, if necessary, tariff reductions from other members which failed to meet their obligations to negotiate for the substantial reduction of tariffs and the elimination of preferences. The Committee would consist of those members of the ITO which had already fulfilled these requirements among themselves.² Other members of the ITO would be entitled to join the Committee upon the completion by them of adequate negotiations regarding tariffs and preferences. All decisions of the Committee would be taken by majority vote, each member casting one vote.

Executive Board. The Executive Board would consist of fifteen members of the ITO elected by the Conference every three years. [Note: Under alternative drafts of the appropriate article permanent membership on the Board by members of chief economic importance would be provided for.] Decisions of the Board would be taken by a majority of the members present and voting, each country casting one vote. The Board would be responsible for executing the policies of the ITO and for exercising powers delegated to it by the Conference. It would be authorized to make recommendations to members of the ITO, to the Conference, and to other international organizations. The Board would be required to provide adequate machinery to review the work of the ITO as it relates to industrialization and other economic development.

The Commissions. The Commission on Commercial Policy, the Commission on Business Practices, and the Commodity Commission would be established by the Conference and would be responsible to the Executive Board. The Conference would be authorized to establish any other commissions which might in time be required.

The Commissioners would be expert persons appointed by the Board in their personal capacities. The chairman of the Commissions could participate, without vote, in the meetings of the Board and of the Conference. Other international organizations having a special interest in the activities of one of the commissions might be invited to participate in its work.

The functions of the three commissions are concerned largely with the making of recommendations to the Executive Board relating to the discharge of the ITO's responsibilities in the three specialized fields. In addition, the commissions would perform any other functions assigned to them by the Conference or the Board, including such functions in connection with the settlement of disputes as the Board might deem appropriate.

Secretariat. The Secretariat of the ITO would consist of a Director General and such staff as might be required.

The Director General would be appointed by the Conference upon the recommendation of the Board. He could participate in the deliberations of the Board, the Conference, and the commissions and initiate proposals for consideration by any organ of the ITO.

Miscellaneous provisions. These provisions largely parallel similar provisions in the constitutions of other international organizations. They deal with relations between the ITO and other organizations, the international responsibilities of the staff of the ITO, legal capacity of the ITO, privileges and immunities of the ITO, amendments to the charter, interpretation and settlement of legal questions, contributions of members, entry into force of the charter, and withdrawal from the ITO and termination of the charter.

¹ A minority of the Preparatory Committee favored the use of a system of weighted voting in the Conference.

² Initially, the Interim Tariff Committee would consist of those members which had made effective the agreement for concerted reduction of tariffs and trade barriers which it is hoped will be concluded by the countries already invited by the United States to negotiate for this purpose. It is contemplated that the agreement would incorporate schedules of tariff concessions and certain of the provisions of chapter V of the charter (e.g. those relating to most-favored-nation treatment, to national treatment on internal taxes and regulations, to quantitative restrictions, etc.).

Relaxation of Restrictions Against Business and Commercial Communication With Germany and Japan

[Released to the press by the Treasury Department January 2]

The State and Treasury Departments announced on January 2 the issuance of Public Circular No. 34 relaxing certain wartime restrictions against business and commercial communication with Germany and Japan. This action was made possible by the decision of the Allied Control Council in Germany that postal communications limited to the ascertainment of facts and the exchange of information should be permitted between Germany and other countries. Similar action has been taken with respect to Japan by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It was stated, however, that all communications will be subject to censorship in Germany and Japan. Under the regulations in effect in Germany, correspondence with Germans relative to German external assets, even of a simple, informational character, will not be passed by censorship. A similar restriction is in effect in Japan. In addition, telecommunication service with Japan with similar limitations as to content of communications has now been opened, with the provision that payment for messages be made in dollars.

Examples of communications which may freely be exchanged are reports concerning the status of property located in Germany and Japan, information with respect to trade prospects, and other messages looking toward the resumption of business relations with Germany and Japan. The transmission of documents, such as birth, death, or marriage certificates, wills, legal notices, etc., is also authorized under this action.

Existing prohibitions on transactional communications will continue in effect in Germany, Japan, and the United States. These prohibitions include any communication which constitutes or contains authorizations or instructions to effect any financial, business, or commercial transaction, as well as the transmission of powers of attorney, proxies, payment instructions, transfer orders, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, currency, money orders, and the like.

Although inquiries with respect to possible trade relationships, such as the nature, quantity, and availability of goods, are authorized by this action, attention was directed to the fact that any trade transactions arising out of such communications must be effected through governmental agencies. Private commercial transactions will be authorized when arrangements for resumption of private trade have been made.

It was pointed out that, except for the activities authorized under Public Circular No. 34, any financial, business, trade, or other commercial activity on behalf of enemy nationals who are within Germany and Japan continues to be prohibited. Outstanding Treasury general licenses do not authorize any transactions which involve business or commercial communication with Germany or Japan unless they contain a waiver of General Ruling No. 11.

A separate announcement is being made by the Post Office Department with respect to the postal facilities now open between Germany, Japan, Korea, and the United States. Announcement will also be made of any changes affecting the presently authorized weight of postal communications.

Radio Broadcast on the International Trade Organization

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations resolved to call an international conference on trade and employment to consider setting up an International Trade Organization. A preparatory committee of 18 nations was appointed to arrange for such a conference, prepare its agenda, and draft a charter for the proposed organization. This preparatory committee recently ended its first meeting in London.

On January 4 a broadcast was made reporting on the London meeting by Clair Wilcox, Director of the Office of International Trade Policy of the Department of State, who headed the U.S. Delegation. Interviewing Mr. Wilcox was CBS correspondent Robert Lewis. For a complete text of the radio program, see Department of State press release 4 of January 3, 1947.

Deposit of Shares in Yugoslav Stock Companies for Conversion and/or Registration

[Released to the press December 31]

The Department of State again calls the attention of United States citizens holding shares in Yugoslav corporations to the provisions of the Yugoslav decree published June 21, 1946 in "The Official Gazette of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia" requiring American holders of such shares to deposit them for conversion and/or registration with the Yugoslav Embassy at Washington.

Although the deposit was supposed to have been made by December 21, 1946, it is suggested that American owners who have not already deposited their shares should immediately communicate with the Yugoslav Embassy, 1520 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D.C., regarding their holdings, since it is possible that the Embassy may still be willing to accept registration.

Three Rubber Purchasing Agreements Expire

[Released to the press December 31]

The rubber purchasing agreements with Ecuador, Haiti, and Bolivia will expire on December 31, 1946, the Department of State announced on that date.

The Government of the United States during 1942 concluded exclusive rubber purchasing agreements with 17 of the rubber-producing countries of the Western Hemisphere to facilitate production and purchase of natural crude rubber and its importation into the United States.

The agreements were of an intergovernmental nature, with the Rubber Development Corporation acting as the U. S. Government agency responsible for their implementation.

With the exception of Venezuela, all agreements originally provided for December 31, 1946 as the expiration date or for earlier cancellation by mutual consent. In April 1945 the United States offered to extend the agreements to June 30, 1947. Twelve countries agreed to the extension.

The offer of further extensions was withdrawn in August 1945, owing to the end of the war. Because of the mutual cancellation provisions, the

agreements with Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and British Honduras have been canceled. The Venezuela agreement expired October 12, 1946. Those with Ecuador, Haiti, and Bolivia expire December 31, 1946.

The remaining nine agreements, with Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico, British Guiana, and Trinidad and Tobago, will remain in effect until June 30, 1947 unless canceled before that time by mutual consent.

Extension of Food-Supply Agreement With Haiti

[Released to the press January 3]

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs announced on January 3 that William C. Brister, vice president in charge of its Food Supply Division, has signed with the Government of Haiti at Port-au-Prince an extension of the Institute's food-supply agreement for assistance to Haitian agriculture.

The extension agreement provides that Institute technicians will continue their cooperation with Haitian agricultural authorities until June 30, 1948. For this period of joint operations the United States will contribute \$50,000 and technical and administrative assistance with a value of approximately \$150,000, while Haiti's contribution will be \$175,000. This schedule of contributions represents a pattern of gradually decreasing United States financial assistance and increasing responsibility by the local government in the program.

The Cooperative Food Mission initiated its activities in Haiti in 1944 in order to rehabilitate lands used in an emergency effort to produce rubber. In the achievement of this objective, Haitian rural families affected by the rubber project were assisted in restoring their lands to production of food crops during the first year of the mission's program. Tools and seeds were distributed, and nurseries for the growth of fruit trees were established.

The emergency rehabilitation project was, however, only the first phase of operations, since in addition to this aspect of the program, water resources have been developed, livestock improvement has been studied, soil-conservation projects have been installed, and grain-storage facilities have been established. Moreover, under the mis-

sion's training program a number of young Haitian technicians have received instruction in advanced agricultural methods in the United States and Puerto Rico. In short, this cooperative action program provides a useful medium whereby U.S. technicians in joint collaboration with their Haitian colleagues are demonstrating in a practical way how American agricultural methods and techniques can be usefully adapted to the requirements of that country.

The extension of the agreement will permit continuation of the mission's recent emphasis on Haiti's long-run agricultural needs, and on the training of local agricultural experts qualified to supervise activities of this type when the present program terminates.

Responsibility for Administration of Libraries in Mexico, Nicaragua, and Uruguay

[Released to the press January 2]

The Department of State announced that as of January 1, 1947 it will undertake the administration of the program under which the popular United States - supported libraries are operated at Mexico, D.F.; Managua, Nicaragua; and Montevideo, Uruguay.

The three libraries were established in 1942 and 1943 by the former Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for the purpose of promoting a better understanding of the United States in the other American republics.

The responsibility for administering the libraries was assigned to the American Library Association under Government contract to avoid establishing similar Government facilities which would have been necessary to provide professional administration and service required for daily operation.

With the establishment on January 1, 1946 of a division within the Department of State charged with the peacetime management and servicing of the United States Information Libraries established in the Eastern Hemisphere during the war by the former Office of War Information, it became apparent that the three libraries operating in Latin America could be administered more economically by the Department of State by utilizing facilities already in operation for another but identical purpose. An offer of the American Li-

brary Association to terminate its contract arrangements for the administration of the American Libraries at Mexico, D.F., Managua, and Montevideo, was therefore accepted by the Department as of December 31, 1946.

Under the administration of the Department the three libraries will operate precisely as they have under the American Library Association, which has been requested to continue its overseeing of the library program in Latin America in a professional advisory capacity. They will remain integral parts of the three communities under local boards of directors appointed jointly by the American Library Association and local authorities.

Library policies and programs in Latin America will continue to provide library service of the required excellence based upon book collections which will bring together accurate information about the United States and the American way of life.

These three libraries attract over 485,000 readers annually. In addition to answering thousands of reference questions about the United States and lending over 241,000 books every year, they procure for local scholars books obtainable only in certain libraries in the United States. They place microfilm requests on behalf of Latin American scholars with the Library of Congress, the National Research Council, and with various United States universities. They provide libraries in the United States with information on Latin American publications and also sponsor a variety of public programs, exhibitions, and lectures, in addition to offering film showings, concerts, and art exhibits.

Visit of Italian Prime Minister

His Excellency Alcide de Gasperi, Prime Minister of Italy, arrived in Washington on Sunday, January 5, and is staying at the Blair House as a guest of the Government until Thursday, January 9.

Visit of Ecuadoran Foreign Minister

His Excellency José Vicente Trujillo, Foreign Minister of Ecuador, and Señora de Trujillo arrived in Washington on Sunday, January 5, and are staying at the Blair-Lee House as guests of the Government until Thursday, January 9.

Cessation of Hostilities of World War II

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House December 31]

I have today issued a proclamation terminating the period of hostilities of World War II, as of 12 o'clock noon today, December 31, 1946.

Under the law, a number of war and emergency statutes cease to be effective upon the issuance of this proclamation. It is my belief that the time has come when such a declaration can properly be made, and that it is in the public interest to make it. Most of the powers affected by the proclamation need no longer be exercised by the executive branch of the Government. This is entirely in keeping with the policies which I have consistently followed, in an effort to bring our economy and our Government back to a peacetime basis as quickly as possible.

The proclamation terminates Government powers under some 20 statutes immediately upon its issuance. It terminates Government powers un-

der some 33 others at a later date, generally at the end of 6 months from the date of the proclamation. This follows as a result of provisions made by the Congress when the legislation was originally passed. In a few instances the statutes affected by the proclamation give the Government certain powers which in my opinion are desirable in peacetime, or for the remainder of the period of reconversion. In these instances, recommendations will be made to the Congress for additional legislation.

It should be noted that the proclamation does not terminate the states of emergency declared by President Roosevelt on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. Nor does today's action have the effect of terminating the state of war itself. It terminates merely the period of hostilities. With respect to the termination of the national emergency and the state of war I shall make recommendations to the Congress in the near future.

TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION:

[Released to the press by the White House December 31]

With God's help this nation and our allies, through sacrifice and devotion, courage and perseverance, wrung final and unconditional surrender from our enemies. Thereafter, we, together with the other United Nations, set about building a world in which justice shall replace force. With spirit, through faith, with a determination that there shall be no more wars of aggression calculated to enslave the peoples of the world and destroy their civilization, and with the guidance of Almighty Providence great gains have been made in translating military victory into permanent peace. Although a state of war still exists, it is at this time possible to declare, and I find it to be in the public interest to declare, that hostilities have terminated.

Now, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, Presi-

dent of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the cessation of hostilities of World War II, effective twelve o'clock noon, December 31, 1946.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 31st day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-first.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

JAMES F. BYRNES

The Secretary of State

¹ Proclamation 2714 (12 Federal Register 1).

THE DEPARTMENT

Departmental Regulations

232.1 Liaison Between the Department of State and the National Archives: (Effective 9-16-46)

I LIAISON RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL POLICY RESEARCH (RE). The responsibility for maintaining liaison with the National Archives, excepting with respect to the Division of the Federal Register of the National Archives, is vested in RE. The Chief of RE serves as the Liaison Officer for the Department and is designated as the alternate of the Secretary of State to serve as a member of the National Archives Council. The liaison activities of RE include various functions relating to the files of the Department from 1789 to 1929, inclusive, and certain groups of post-1929 records, which are in the custody of the Division of State Department Archives of the National Archives.

II PROCEDURES FOR THE USE OF THE LIAISON FACILITIES OF RE. Persons desiring to utilize the records in the National Archives, or desiring to transfer or otherwise dispose of records, will contact RE or the Archives Liaison Section thereof in accordance with the procedures outlined below:

A To obtain information or to borrow records from the National Archives (including records of Government agencies other than the Department of State), either telephone or address a memorandum to the Archives Liaison Section.

B To request RE to perform research based on the records now in the National Archives and to prepare memoranda incorporating the results of such research, either telephone or address a request to the Archives Liaison Section.

C To arrange for the transfer of records to the custody of the National Archives, either address a memorandum to the Chief of RE or telephone the Archives Liaison Section.

D To arrange for the preparation of disposal lists or schedules of records for the purpose of obtaining authorization for destruction or other disposal of records, either address a memorandum to the Chief of RE or telephone the Archives Liaison Section.

E To return records borrowed from the National Archives, send the material to the Archives Liaison Section. Material from the decimal file, 1910-December 31, 1929, borrowed from the Records Branch, Division of Communications and Records (DC), prior to January 1946, will be returned to the Archives Liaison Section.

III LIAISON RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS (PB). The responsibility for maintaining liaison with the Division of the Federal Register of the National Archives is vested in PB. The Chief of PB serves as the Liaison Officer for the Department with the Division

of the Federal Register of the National Archives. The liaison activities of PB include the functions with respect to publication of Department documents in the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations.

232.2 Contacts With the Department of Justice Regarding Immigration and Visa Matters: (Effective 5-1-46)

The responsibility for maintaining liaison with the Department of Justice with regard to immigration and visa matters is vested in the Visa Division. As questions concerning these matters are of a highly technical nature and require special knowledge of the rules and regulations as well as a familiarity with the technical application of these rules, all questions which are brought to the attention of other officers of the Department, either from foreign embassies or legations or from other sources, will be referred to the Visa Division. Officers will not, in any instance, contact the Department of Justice direct.

Foreign Agriculture

The following article of interest to readers of the BULLETIN appeared in the January issue of *Foreign Agriculture*, a publication of the Department of Agriculture, copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 10 cents each:

"Trends in Brazilian Agriculture", by Kenneth Wernimont, agricultural attaché, American Embassy Bogotá, Colombia.

Mulliken—Continued from page 46

and 1946 to approximately 73 pounds, or about three fourths of average pre-war consumption. Even at its lowest level, however, consumption in the United States has been maintained at a much higher proportion of pre-war usage than in most European countries, despite the fact that the average consumption in Europe was normally less than half of our own. The disparity in allocations might have been expected to lead to evasions and an undermining of the allocation system, but such has not been the case. Each country which concurs in a recommended allocation accepts responsibility for implementing it, and actually very little sugar has moved to destinations other than those approved by the allocating body. This example of effective international cooperation under the most trying circumstances augurs well for the possibility of continued collaboration on sugar problems in the post-war world.

Publications

of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

United States and Italy, 1936-1946. Documentary Record. European Series 17. Pub. 2669. 236 pp. 65¢.

A collection of documents that gives a chronological record of developments in diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Italy, 1936-46. (Two maps.)

United States Economic Policy Toward Germany. European Series 15. Pub. 2630. 149 pp. 40¢.

Discussion of U.S. economic policy toward Germany: disarmament, reparation, reconstruction. Texts of documents are included in the appendixes.

Report of the U.S. Education Mission to Germany. European Series 16. Pub. 2664. 50 pp. 15¢.

A review of conditions of education in Germany. The report contains recommendations of the Mission.

U.S. Aims and Policies in Europe. Address by the Secretary of State. Pub. 2670. 12 pp. 5¢.

A statement of U.S. determination to cooperate in maintaining the peace of Europe.

Occupation of Japan: Policy and Progress. Far Eastern Series 17. Pub. 2671. 173 pp. 35¢.

An explanation of Allied policy in the fields of politics, economics, and education. Appendixes include documents on the Japanese surrender, the texts of SCAP and SWNCC directives, and the text of the Japanese draft constitution.

Foreign Policies: Their Formulation and Enforcement. Address by Loy W. Henderson, Department of State. Pub. 2651. 20 pp. 10¢.

Includes an outline of the present organization of the Department of State, in particular that of the Office of Near Eastern and Foreign Affairs, and a statement of the policy of the U.S. regarding the Near and Middle East.

Fundamentals of United States Trade Policy. Address by Clair Wilcox, Department of State. Commercial Policy Series 95. Pub. 2663. 14 pp. 10¢.

A statement of and comment on the five fundamental principles of U.S. international trade policy.

A New Instrument of U.S. Foreign Policy. Address by Assistant Secretary Benton. Pub. 2700. 16 pp. 10¢.

An explanation of the State Department's information, cultural and scientific cooperation program.

Private Enterprise in the Development of the Americas. Inter-American Series 32. Pub. 2640. 14 pp. 10¢.

Address by Assistant Secretary Braden concerning the participation of U.S. private enterprise in the development of the other American republics.

Report on the Paris Peace Conference. By the Secretary of State. Conference Series 90. Pub. 2682. 14 pp. 5¢.

A report on the work of the Paris Peace Conference, which took place from July 29 to October 15, 1946. The report covers problems of the Conference and principles which determined the position of the American Delegation.

The International Control of Atomic Energy. Speech by Bernard M. Baruch, United States Representative, United States Atomic Energy Commission. Freedom House, New York City, October 8, 1946. Pub. 2681. 8 pp. 5¢.

Discussion of the U.S. position on the international control of atomic energy.

Report of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. With Letter of Transmittal from Assistant Secretary Benton to the Secretary of State, September 27, 1946. The United States and the United Nations Report Series 4. Pub. 2635. 27 pp. 10¢.

Final report of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO to the Secretary of State. Includes a list of members of the Commission.

The New Republic of the Philippines. Article by Edward W. Mill, Department of State. Far Eastern Series 16. Pub. 2662. 16 pp. 5¢.

Discussion of the various acts of Congress which deal with the problems facing the new Philippine Republic.

Diplomatic List, November 1946. Pub. 2690. 159 pp. Subscription, \$2 a year; single copy, 20¢.

Monthly list of foreign diplomatic representatives in Washington, with their addresses, prepared by the Division of Protocol of the Department of State.

The Department of State Bulletin. Subscription, \$5.00 a year; single copy, 15¢.

Official weekly publication of the Department of State on current developments in the field of foreign relations; includes statements and addresses by the President and the Secretary of State, special articles, and texts of all major documents.

A cumulative list of the publications of the Department of State, from October 1, 1929 to July 1, 1946 (Pub. 2609), may be obtained from the Department of State.

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Contributors

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